THE IREDELL EXPRESS,
PUBLISHED WEEKLY,
E. B. DRAKE. BY W. P. DRAKE.
EUGENE B. DRAKE & SON,
Editors and Proprietors.
TERMS OF THE PAPER,
$2 a Year, in Advance.

THE IREDELL EXPRESS.

A Family Newspaper—Devoted to Politics, Agriculture, Manufactures, Commerce, and Miscellaneous Reading.

Vol. II. Statesville, N. C., Friday, March 4, 1859. No. 13.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

One Dollar a square for the first week, and Twenty-five Cents for every week thereafter. Sixteen lines or less will make a square.—Reductions made in favor of standing matter as follows:

	3 MOS.	6 MOS.	1 YEAR.
One square,	$3.50	$5.50	$8.00
Two squares,	6.00	10.00	14.00
Three squares,	10.00	15.00	20.00

When directions are given how often to insert an Advertisement, it will be published until ordered out.

AYER'S
CHERRY PECTORAL,
FOR THE RAPID CURE OF
Colds, Coughs, and Hoarseness.



BRIMFIELD, MASS., 20th Dec., 1855.
DR. J. C. AYER: I do not hesitate to say the best remedy I have ever found for Coughs, Hoarseness, Influenza, and the concomitant symptoms of a Cold, is your CHERRY PECTORAL. Its constant use in my practice and my family for the last ten years has shown it to possess superior virtues for the treatment of these complaints. EBEN KNIGHT, M. D.

A. B. MORTLEY, Esq., of UTICA, N. Y., writes: "I have used your *Pectoral* myself and in my family ever since you invented it, and believe it the best medicine for its purpose ever put out. With a bad cold I should sooner pay twenty-five dollars for a bottle than do without it, or take any other remedy."

Croup, Whooping Cough, Influenza.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS., Feb. 7, 1856.
BROTHER AYER: I will cheerfully certify your *Pectoral* is the best remedy we possess for the cure of whooping cough, croup, and the chest diseases of children. We of your fraternity in the South appreciate your skill, and commend your medicine to our people.
HIRAM CONKLIN, M. D.

AMOS LEE, Esq., MONTEREY, IA., writes, 3d Jan., 1856: "I had a tedious Influenza, which confined me in doors six weeks; took many medicines without relief; finally tried your *Pectoral* by the advice of our clergyman. The first dose relieved the soreness in my throat and lungs; less than one half the bottle made me completely well. Your medicines are the cheapest as well as the best we can buy, and we esteem you, Doctor, and your remedies, as the poor man's friend."

Asthma or Phthisic, and Bronchitis.

WEST MANCHESTER, PA., Feb. 4, 1856.
SIR: Your *Cherry Pectoral* is performing marvellous cures in this section. It has relieved several from alarming symptoms of consumption, and is now curing a man who has labored under an affection of the lungs for the last forty years. HENRY L. PARKS, Merchant.

A. A. RAMSEY, M. D., ALBION, MONROE CO., IOWA, writes, Sept. 6, 1855: "During my practice of many years I have found nothing equal to your *Cherry Pectoral* for giving ease and relief to consumptive patients, or curing such as are curable."

We might add volumes of evidence, but the most convincing proof of the virtues of this remedy is found in its effects upon trial.

Consumption.

Probably no one remedy has ever been known which cured so many and such dangerous cases as this. Some no human aid can reach; but even to those the *Cherry Pectoral* affords relief and comfort.

ASTOR HOUSE, NEW YORK CITY, March 5, 1856.
DOCTOR AYER, LOWELL: I feel it a duty and a pleasure to inform you what your *Cherry Pectoral* has done for my wife. She had been five months laboring under the dangerous symptoms of Consumption, from which no aid we could procure gave her much relief. She was steadily failing, until Dr. Strong, of this city, where we have come for advice, recommended a trial of your medicine. We bless his kindness, as we do your skill; for she has recovered from that day. She is not yet as strong as she used to be, but is free from her cough, and calls herself well.
Yours with gratitude and regard,
ORLANDO SHELBY, OF SHELBYVILLE.

Consumptives, do not despair till you have tried AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL. It is made by one of the best medical chemists in the world, and its cures all around us bespeak the high merits of its virtues. — *Philadelphia Ledger.*

Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

THE sciences of Chemistry and Medicine have been taxed their utmost to produce this best, most perfect purgative which is known to man. Innumerable proofs are shown that these PILLS have virtues which surpass in excellence the ordinary medicines, and that they win unprecedentedly upon the esteem of all men. They are safe and pleasant to take, but powerful to cure. Their penetrating properties stimulate the vital activities of the body, remove the obstructions of its organs, purify the blood, and expel disease. They purge out the foul humors which breed and grow distemper, stimulate sluggish or disordered organs into their natural action, and impart healthy tone with strength to the whole system. Not only do they cure the every-day complaints of every body, but also formidable and dangerous diseases that have baffled the best of human skill. While they produce powerful effects, they are at the same time, in diminished doses, the safest and best physic that can be employed for children. Being sugar-coated, they are pleasant to take; and being purely vegetable, are free from any risk of harm. Cures have been made which surpass belief were they not substantiated by men of such exalted position and character as to forbid the suspicion of untruth. Many eminent clergymen and physicians have lent their names to certify to the public the reliability of my remedies, while others have sent me the assurance of their conviction that my Preparations contribute immensely to the relief of my afflicted, suffering fellow-men.

The Agent below named is pleased to furnish gratis my American Almanac, containing directions for their use and certificates of their cures, of the following complaints:—

Costiveness, Bilious Complaints, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Heartburn, Headache arising from a foul stomach, Nausea, Indigestion, Morbid Inaction of the Bowels and Pain arising therefrom, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, all Ulcerous and Cutaneous Diseases which require an evacuant medicine, Scrofula or King's Evil. They also, by purifying the blood and stimulating the system, cure many complaints which it would not be supposed they could reach, such as Deafness, Partial Blindness, Neuralgia and Nervous Irritability, Derangements of the Liver and Kidneys, Gout, and other kindred complaints arising from a low state of the body or obstruction of its functions.

Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers with some other pill they make more profit on. Ask for AYER'S PILLS, and take nothing else. No other they can give you compares with this in its intrinsic value or curative powers. The sick want the best aid there is for them, and they should have it.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER,
Practical and Analytical Chemist, Lowell, Mass.
PRICE 25 CTS. PER BOX. FIVE BOXES FOR $1.
SOLD BY

☞ Haviland, Stevenson & Co., Charleston, O. A. Bradley, Wilmington, M. A. Santos & Co., Norfolk, N. F. Rives, Petersburg Purcell, Ladd & Co., Richmond, D. B & J. L. Gaither, Newton, W. H. Michal, Lincolnton and Druggists and dealers in Medicine, every, where. For sale by
S. J. RICKERT, Statesville.
May 1 1858.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION
PHILADELPHIA.

A Benevolent Institution established by pecial Endowment for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Epidemic Diseases.

IN times of Epidemics, it is the objects of this Institution to establish Hospitals, to provide Nurses, Physicians, Clothing, Food, Medicines, &c., for the sick and destitute, to take charge of the orphans of deceased parents, and to minister in every possible way to the relief of the afflicted and the health of the public at large. It is the duty of the Directors, at such times, to visit personally the infected districts, and to provide and execute means of relief. Numerous physicians, not acting members of the Association, usually enrol their names on its books, subject to be called upon to attend its hospitals, free of charge. In the absence of Epidemics, the Directors have authorized the Consulting Surgeon to give advice and medical aid to persons suffering under CHRONIC DISEASES of a virulent character, arising from abuse of the physical powers, mal treatment, the effects of drugs, &c.

Various REPORTS and TRACTS on the nature and treatment of Chronic Diseases, by the Consulting Surgeon, have been published for gratuitous distribution, and will be sent *free of charge* to the afflicted.

Address, for Reports or treatment, DR. GEORGE R. CALHOUN, consulting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. By order of the Directors.
GEO. FAIRCHILD, EZRA D. HEARTWELL,
45 *Secretary.* *President.*

Jenkins & Ayer,

Take pleasure in informing the public, that they are now ready to do any and all kinds of Work in the BOOT & SHOE line at their Shop in the basement of the "Simonton House. All work warranted. 'Dick' is one of their workmen, and everybody knows if he cannot make a "fit" 'taint no use in anybody else trying. Call and leave your measure. Terms, moderate.
statesville, Jan. 16. tf

SIMONTON
HOUSE.

THE subscribers having become lessees of this spacious New
HOTEL
located near the public Square and Court-House, in Statesville, respectfully announce that they are prepared to accommodate the traveling Public and all who may favor them with patronage, with entertainment equal to any first class Hotel in the Union.

RATES OF BOARD
AT THE SIMONTON HOUSE.

REGULAR BOARDERS, PER MONTH.
Furnished rooms, fire, and light, $18.00
Furnished rooms, without fire, 14.00
Seat at Table, ... 10.00
TRANSIENT BOARDERS—
Per Day, ... $1.50
Single Meals, ...50
Horse Feed, ...25
MRS. M. A. WREN & SON,
July 3d. 31tf

LIVERY
STA-  -BLE.
STATESVILLE, N. C.

We having obtained the extensive stables connected with the Simonton House, take pleasure in informing travellers and the public generally, that we are prepared to hire horses and buggies, at reasonable rates. Persons wanting conveyance can be accommodated at any time, and sent to any part of the country.

We pride ourselves on keeping gentle and fast horses. Our Provender is of the best quality, and the quantity left to the appetite of the animal.

All is under the management of the proprietors, and no fear need be entertained, &c.
BRINGLE & DAVIDSON.
33—tf

McLEAN HOUSE,
Statesville, N. C.

Persons passing through, or coming to,
STATESVILLE,
can be accommodated with MEALS at 25 cents each, and comfortable Lodgings at the same rate.

Horses well fed and attended to on reasonable terms.
Oct 19 JOS. A. McLEAN,

3,000 bushels Wheat
WANTED.

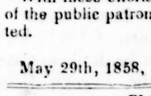
Wanted,
AT THE ROWAN MILLS,
3,000 bushels good Wheat, for which
Salisbury cash prices will be paid.
O. G FOARD.
Nov 5, 1858. 49tf

MANSION HOTEL
IN
SALISBURY.

THE subscriber takes pleasure in announcing to his friends, and the public generally, that he has taken this long established and well known Hotel, and has made every possible preparation to accommodate the business, travelling and visiting portions of the public, in the most satisfactory manner.
Particular attention is paid to his
TABLE,
and every comfort is provided in his
ROOMS.
His STABLES are abundantly supplied, and attended by a careful ostler; and to all departments the proprietor gives his personal attention.

A comfortable OMNIBUS runs regularly to the depot on the arrival of the cars.

With these efforts to please, a liberal share of the public patronage is confidently solicited.
WM. ROWZEE.
May 29th, 1858, tf-26


MAKING.
J. W. Woodward

Is still at his Old Stand, on Broad street, a few doors East of the Public Square, where he is prepared to do all Kinds of WORK formerly done at the Establishment

All repairing done on short notice, and in a workmanlike manner. Interest charged on Accounts after 12 months.
Feb. 27. 13tf

PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL
BOOK and JOB
PRINTING,
Executed with neatness and despatch, and on moderate terms,
AT THE
IREDELL EXPRESS OFFICE.

Notice.

The Subscriber wishes to PURCHASE
15 *or* 20 *Likely Young Negroes,*
For which he will pay the highest cash prices. All communications addressed to me at Statesville, will receive prompt attention. Y. S. DEAN.
Dec. 22, 1858. 3-tf

Fifth Year of the Enterprize!
NEW LIST OF GIFTS
For 1859.
CATALOGUES FREE TO ALL.
G. G. EVANS,
AT HIS ORIGINAL GIFT BOOK STORE,
439 Chesnut Street, Philadelphia,

Commences the New Year with an enlarged Catalogue, a greater variety of Gifts, increased facilities for buying Goods and doing business, and is now prepared to offer greater inducements to Book Buyers than ever before. Time has proved that the Gift System is permanent. EVANS is determined to prove that his Establishment is conducted under that system in a more liberal and impartial manner than any other. Having lived down almost all opposition, and having the legitimacy of his plan of operation acknowledged from Maine to California, he can afford to be generous. Try him, and judge for yourself.

Schedule of Gifts.

Patent English Lever Gold Watches,	$100 00
Patent Anchor Lever Gold Watches,	50 00
Ladies' 18k. Case Gold Lever Watches,	50 00
Ladies' 18k. Case Gold Lever Watches, open dial,	35 00
Gent's Silver Lever Watches,	25 00
Gent's Silver Lever Watches,	15 00
Gent's Silver Lepine Watches,	12 00
Parlor Time Pieces, new pattern.	10 00
Ladies' Elegant Black Silk Dress Patterns,	15 00
Ladies' do. Plaid do. do.	12 00
Ladies' Cameo Sets, (Pin and Drops,) extra fine,	15 00
Ladies' do. do. do.	10 00
Ladies' Gold Bracelets, Stone Settings,	5 00
Ladies' Gold Bracelets, plain or engraved Band,	10 00
Gent's Solid Gold Vest Chains, new pattern,	5 00
Gent's best English Plated Vest Chains,	15 00
Ladies' Guards, or Chatelaine Chains, choice,	10 00
Large Gold Spring Lockets, with double cases,	3 00
Large Gold Snap Lockets, do. do.	3 00
Medium-size, No. 3, Lockets, do. do.	7 00
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Superior Gold Pens, with Holders and Box,	2 00
Ladies' Gold Pencils,	3 50
Gent's Heavy Gold Pencils,	2 00
Gent's Gold Pens, with Silver Extension Pencils,	1 50
Ladies' Gold Pens, in Boxes and Ivory Holders,	12 00
Ladies' Mosaic Gold Stone Sets,	10 00
Ladies Florentine Sets, Pin and Drops,	7 00
Ladies' Jet Sets, do. do.	10 00
Ladies' Lava, do. do.	5 00
Ladies' Cameo Pins, large size,	3 50
Ladies' do. do. medium,	2 50
Ladies' do. do. small,	2 50
Ladies' Gold Stone Pins, small,	2 00
Ladies' Bone and Glass Miniature or Hair Pins,	2 50
Ladies' Plain Gold Pins, new pattern,	2 00
Ladies' Plain Ear Drops,	1 50
Misses' Plain Gold Pins,	2 50
Gent's Cluster Pins, Opal centre,	1 00
Gent's Single Stone Pins,	4 50
Gent's Cameo or Mosaic Bosom Studs,	2 50
Gent's Engraved Gold do, do.	2 00
Gent's Plain do. do. do.	2 50
Gent's Sleeve Buttons,	2 00
Ladies' do. do.	5 00
Ladies' Pearl Card Cases,	1 50
Ladies' Cameo, Mosaic, or Gold Stone Ribbon Pins,	75
Gent's Silver Pencils,	1 00
Gent's Pearl Pocket Knives, 3 blades, best quality,	75
Gent's Buff or Ivory do. do. do.	2 50
Miss's Lava Pins,	2 00
Gent's Gold Watch Keys and Pencils combined,	2 00
Gent's Gold Toothpicks, with Slides,	2 50
Gent's Gold Rings, with Stone Setting,	1 50
Ladies' do. do. do.	2 00
Sets Silver-Plated Tea Spoons,	1 00
Silver-Plated Butter Knives,	1 50
Ladies' or Gent's Port-monnaies,	1 00
Gent's Gold Watch Keys or Vest Hooks,	3 50
Ladies' Florentine Breast Pins,	3 50
Ladies' Jet do. do.	5 00
Ladies' Mosaic do. do.	4 50
Ladie's Cameo Ear Drops,	2 50
Misses' do. do.	2 00
Misses' Ear Drops, with Stone Setting,	4 00
Misses' Gold Bracelets, Half Round Band,	6 00
Ladies' do. do. do.	2 00
Gent's Scarf Pin,	3 00
Gent's Jet Studs,	3 50
Gent's Jet Sleeve Buttons,	50
Misses' Gold Crosse,	
Miscellaneous Gifts; not enumerated in the above List, varying in value from	25 cents to $25 00

☞ $500 worth of the above Gifts will be impartially distributed among Purchasers with every $1,000 worth of Books sold. All Books sold at Publishers' lowest prices.

All Books that Evans does not publish himself are bought direct from the Publishers, and in large quantities. Books to suit every taste are to be found on his Catalogue, at prices which would be an inducement even without the Gift System, which offers so many additional advantages.

Works by the most popular authors, living and dead, in all styles, from the most costly to the plain and substantial, at astonishing low prices.

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Bayard Taylor's Travels,	Works of Dean Swift.
Works of Miss Bremer,	" Judge Haliburton,
" Bulwer,	" Dr. Livingston.
" De Foe,	" Lawrence Sterne,
" Addyson.	Waverly Novels,
" Thackeray,	Works of Benj. Franklin,
" Lr. Johnson,	" Thos. Jefferson.
" J. F. Cooper,	" Charles Dickens,
" J. T. Headly,	" Mrs. Southworth,
" Frank Forrester,	" Mrs. Hentz,
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" Capt. Mayne Reid,	" Virginia Townsend,
" Charlotte Bronte,	" S. M. Smucker,
" Washington Irving.	" T. S. Arthur,
" Grace Aguilar,	" A. S. Roe,
" Rev. C. H. Spurgeon,	" D. P. Thompson,
" Capt. Marryatt,	" Sam Slick,
" Peter Parley,	" Jane Austin,
" Mrs. Mo slie,	" Marion Harland,
" Smollet,	" Mary Howitt,
" Fielding,	" Charles Lamb,
" Perry,	" Edward Everett,
" Wilkes,	" Lorenzo Dow,
" Burton.	" Lord Bacon.

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY OF THE MOST CELEBRATED AUTHORS.

Allison,	Bancroft,
Hume,	Goodrich,
Macauley,	Russel,
Prescott,	Ferguson,
Gibbon,	Rollin,
Robertson,	Lord,
Headley,	Sparks,

And a host of others, too numerous to mention.

THE ANCIENT AND MODERN POETS.

Butler,	Milton,
T. B. Reid,	Spenser,
Mrs. Jamieson,	Chaucer,
Byron,	Mrs Hemans,
Scott,	Mrs. Norton,
Moore,	Kemble,
Dryden,	Longfellow,
Pope,	Tennyson,
Burns,	Cowper.
Leigh Hunt.	Whittier,
Mrs. Sigourney,	Dante,
Rogers,	E. W. Ellsworth,
Southey,	Hood,
H. Kirk White,	Tupper,
Tasso,	Goldsmith.
Mrs. Jamieson,	Wordsworth,
Alice Carey,	Shelley,
Keats,	Montgomery,
Edgar A. Poe,	Bryant.

He has the above in all styles of binding, from plain cloth to the finest calf and Antique, to suit all classes of purchasers. He sells these as cheap as any other house in the country, besides the addititional advantages of a Gift with each book sold.

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Albums of all sizes and styles of bindings, to suit all tastes, profusely illustrated with magnificent Steel Engravings.

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Methodist Hymn Books,	Episcopal Prayer Books,
Baptist Hymn Books,	Catholic Prayer Books,
Lutheran Hymn Books,	Presbyterian Hymn Books,

Of all sizes, and bound in all styles, Arabesque, Turkey Morocco, Antique, Velvet, &c., with and without clasps.

FAMILY BIBLES.

A large assortment of Family Bibles, of all descriptions and all prices, from $1 to $50, illustrated with fine engravings, printed with large type, on good paper, and in various styles of binding, from the simplest to the most ornamental. Also, Pulpit Bibles, in various styles, at low prices.

☞ A complete Classified Catalogue of Books, in every department of literature, containing a complete List of Gifts, with full instructions to Agents and persons forming Clubs, will be sent free to any part of the Union. Persons wishing to form Libraries, should have it as a book of reference before making out their lists. Send for it, and you will be convinced of the cheapness and variety of the Books, besides being pleased with the liberality of the system.

Orders from the country promptly and satisfactorily filled, and goods sent by mail or express to any part of the country. Any book published in the United States, the retail price of which is One Dollar and upwards, will be promptly sent by mail on receipt of publisher's price, with postage as per Catalogue.

Liberal commissions allowed to all persons forming Clubs. Persons acting as Agents for us can reap all the advantage of the Gift system, without any cost to themselves, thus getting a Library of good books in a very short time; besides which, the Gifts received with the commission books will sell for more than enough to amply pay them for their trouble.

Agents wanted in every town in the Union. Persons wishing to act as such, and all those desirous of a Catalogue, will confer a favor by sending their address to
G. G. EVANS,
Gift Book-Store and Publishing House,
439 CHESNUT STREET,
Philadelphia, Pa.
Feb. 4, 1859.—9-3m

Professional and Business Cards, &c.

JAMES F. BELL, Jr.,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
AND
SOLICITOR IN EQUITY,
Statesville, N. C.,

Will promptly attend to all business intrusted to his care in the Courts, (County and Superior,) of Iredell and adjoining Counties.
January 1, 1859.—5-1y

DR. Y. S. DEAN

Will attend all Calls, both in Town and Country, Office on College Avenue, two doors west of the Printing Office.
Statesville, N. C. 2

DR. H. KELLY

Offers his Professional services to the public.
Office on College Avenue, opposite the Methodist Church, Statesville, N. C.

HAYNE DAVIS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
STATESVILLE, N. C.

Will promptly and diligently attend to all business, entrusted to his care.
Office opposite the Jail. Oct. 22. 1858.

STEVENSON & BOWEN,
[LATE STEVENSON, BOWEN, & NESMITH,]
Wholesale Dealers in
DRY GOODS,
HAVE ASSOCIATED WITH THEM
DANIEL M. ZIMMERMAN,
Formerly of LINCOLNTON, N. C.,
And REMOVED to the large Store,
53 North 3d Street, below Arch,
PHILADELPHIA,
Where an Increased Stock will be kept, and inducements offered equal to any House in the Trade.
Jan. 28, 1859.—8-6m

JA. W. DRAKE,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 13 ST. LOUIS STREET,
MOBILE, ALA.
Jan. 21, 1859.—7-tf

Simonton Tannery.

I WILL continue the Tanning Business, with John Hubbard as Foreman, and expect to keep at my Office, and the Stores in Statesville, a large lot of Sole, Harness, and Upper Leather, Calf and Sheep Skins, &c., which will be sold on reasonable terms for Cash or Barter.

I will pay the highest prices in Cash or Leather for hides and Bark.
R. F. SIMONTON.
January 1, 1859.—5-1y

PROSECTUS
OF
THE IREDELL EXPRESS,
PUBLISHED WEEKLY,
IN
Statesville, Iredell County, N. C.,
BY
EUGENE B. DRAKE AND SON,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS,
At $2 a year, in advance.

THE SECOND VOLUME COMMENCED DECEMBER 3, 1858.

The Express is now one of the largest, neatest, and best papers published in the State, being printed on a No. 4 Washington Press, upon new Type, from the Foundry of L. Johnson & Co., Philadelphia, and Paper of the best quality. It will be devoted to Politics, Agriculture, Manufactures, Commerce, Miscellaneous Reading, and to the Development of the Resources of Western North Carolina. Ample Congressional and Legislative Reports will be found in its columns, with extracts from Foreign and Domestic Journals of whatever is noteworthy in other portions of the country and world.

The Express will advocate Whig Principles, as the true conservative doctrine of the country, and the palladium of American Liberty, outside of which there is no security for the American Union. Corruption, either in the General Government, or any party administering it, will be fearlessly exposed and denounced, and reformation demanded in the name of our injured country. Party tyranny, which was inaugurated by a bogus Democracy in years past, and has been strengthening its chains by falsehood to the present day, humbugging the people by deceitfulness, will be assailed, and, if possible, its manacles sundered, so that the minds of the people may be liberated, and allowed to think as freemen for themselves.

The Express being the only WHIG JOURNAL published in this Congressional District, the Whigs in which are supposed to feel more than a common desire to patronize and sustain an advocate of their cherished principles within the District, we appeal to them, as well as to our friends in other portions of the country, to lend us their timely aid, that the Express may have a wide circulation, both at home and abroad, as a messenger of usefulness.

Just received,
And for sale by
T. H. McRORIE,
SUGAR, COFFEE, SALT, MOLASSES, SODA, SOLE LEATHER,
A large and well-selected assortment of
KING'S MOUNTAIN IRON;
Also,
RED CLOVER SEED,
TIMOTHY GRASS SEED,
ORCHARD GRASS SEED.
Jan. 28, 1859.

All persons indebted to me, by note or otherwise, are requested to pay up by February Court. T. H. McRORIE.
8-tf

SPEECH
OF
HON. Z. B. VANCE,
OF NORTH CAROLINA,
ON THE
Tariff—Public Lands—Pensions.
Delivered in the House of Representatives, February 7, 1859.

The House being in the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union—

Mr. VANCE said:

Mr. CHAIRMAN: The condition of the country is a rather singular one at this time. The statesman of enlarged phenomena might now behold many important events in the indications by which we are surrounded, could he but read them aright. The late fury of the political heavens having spent itself in the fierce and bitter contests which raged in these Halls, we have now a comparative quiet. But whether the winds merely pause to gather more wrath; whether it is merely a truce to enable the combatants to recruit and to bury their dead, we cannot tell.—It may be that the now tranquil skies do but portend—

"A greater wreck, a deeper fall:
A shock to one, a thunderbolt to all."

But let us hope not. I, for one am determined to interpret the omens for good. I think they are full of hope and peace and promise for the Republic. I hope, sir, that the lull is not a treacherous stillness, heralding the deadly simoon but that it is Halcyon herself who comes to brood upon the dark and restless deep. Eight weeks of this session have gone by; grave and important questions have been discussed and passed upon; and yet harmony and good feeling have prevailed. Zeal there has been, but without fanaticism; warmth and spirit, but without bitterness and rancor. Though the bush has been beaten from Maine to California, from the Lakes to the Gulf, only the gentleman from Maine [Mr. WASHBURN] has been able to start a negro; and though the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. GIDDINGS] did howl upon the trail, the chase was so distant, and the scent lay so cold, that he soon called off, and the committee was not frightened from its propriety.

It behooves the Representatives of the people to take advantages of this hopeful state of affairs, and to turn their earnest attention to the practical every-day matters of the nation.—Too long, already, has the country suffered from this all-absorbing excitement which has so much hindered practical legislation. Our disordered finances, our depressed trade, our empty Treasury, our confused foreign policy, our Secretary calling, like the daughter of the horse-leech, "Give, give;" all show this melancholy but instructive fact. The great question of a tariff, the principal source of our national revenue; the public lands; and, inseparable from these, the growing expenditures of the Government greatly need, nay, *must* have, our attention. It is time, sir, we were considering the ways and means to do something for the people—that vast and ever-striving mass whose servants and Representatives we are; by whose intelligent industry and unceasing toil, by whose early-rising and late lying down this Government receives its protection and its bread, its glory and its prosperity.

When we reflect, sir, that the expenses of administering this Government has reached a point far exceeding the receipts of the public Treasury, we must look around for some means of making both ends meet. I presume there are few members of this committee who desire to see the Government embark in a system of borrowing money, except in extraordinary cases of emergency, and thus to lay the foundation of a great national debt like that of Great Britain, which is to go on growing and increasing until it gets forever beyond the hope of ultimate payment. The soundest policy of national financiers has been to borrow money only (in case of war, or some such urgent necessity, to be repaid during the long years of peace and prosperity which follow these calamities. In times of general tranquility it has always been considered best to draw upon the sources of the nation's income sufficiently to meet our current expenses without borrowing, no odds how much the amount might be. We are not now doing this: instead of living like a frugal housekeeper, on the interest of our money, we are devouring the principal. During the last fiscal year; in the midst of profound peace, this Government has issued Treasury notes and bonds to the amount of $35,000,000 beyond the receipts of the Treasury, and a similar issue may soon be called for, unless the deficiency is levied on some source of the revenue. The tariff levied on importations is the principal source; the next largest is the public lands. Let us consider the former.

Shall it be raised to a revenue standard or not? That it is not now up to this point, is, I take it for granted—the opinion of many gentlemen to the contrary, notwithstanding—sufficiently obvious from the plain fact, that we are now living on borrowed money. This fact, for practical purposes, is worth all the theories that gentlemen can put forth in regard to the present rates. Sir, I am not philosophical on this; I have not made the laws which govern the trade and commerce of the world my study; I have not hunted up the statistics, nor counted with care the enormous columns of figures which contain our commercial transactions. I am free to confess it. Nor do I believe that I am much the worse for this reason. But crude and unelaborated as my opinions may be, I will venture to lay it down as an undisputed fact, that, as we are in debt and spending more than our income, and as our income is derived principally from the tariff, we have to do one of three things: either raise that income, lower our expenses, or walk into the insolvent court and file our schedule. I do not think there is, or ever was, a political economist on earth who could deny these propositions. It is a question, sir, entirely beyond financial theories and substractions.

The doctrine, sir, of a tariff for protection has been pretty generally abandoned in the section from which I come; and it may not be amiss, perhaps to say here, that one great cause of that doctrine being abandoned by my constituents, who once held it, was that those very men whose interest and institutions, from a spirit of national pride, we were upholding and protecting, became in time the deadliest enemies to our institutions and to our interest. And it must be remembered, too, that at the time the doctrine of a protective tariff prevailed among my constituents, our national expenditures scarcely exceeded twenty million dollars per annum; and therefore the incidental protection afforded amounted to scarcely anything, and made the necessity for protection obvious. But now that we have to raise from eighty to one hundred million dollars per annum, principally by duties on importations, the incidental protection afforded became so large as to render direct protection both uncalled for and unjust.

I am, therefore, sir, like those I represent, opposed to a tariff for protection, both for that reason, and also because it is to the interest of my section. I place it upon the ground of self-interest frankly, because I do not believe in the validity of the general rules and deductions which gentlemen lay down so fluently. To assert that the only true policy of a nation is free-trade, is only less absurd than to assert that the nation should extend protection, universally, to all the manufactures within its borders. Trade and manufacturing are, I take it governed and affected like all other human transactions by the thousand and one accidents and adventious circumstances to which nations, as well as individuals are subjected. What Adam Smith, and latter British politicians, may say, in general terms, would have little more application to our condition, than would the maps and profiles of Professor Bache's survey applied to the angles and indentations of the British coast. Even in England, covering not more territory than the State which I partly represent, the public sentiment was never a unit on the tariff question; the manufacturer wanting it laid heavily upon articles similar to those in which he dealt, and free-trade as to the breadstuffs; while the agriculturist contended for precisely the reverse. What French economist may say, can have still less bearing on our affairs as there is a still greater dissimilarity in our condition and institutions.

How, then, can we lay down a rule for the regulation of a tariff which shall be general in its operation for the best, for a country like ours, stretching as it does, through all the degrees of an entire zone; with many thousand miles of coast; with every variety of soil, climate, and production; and containing within its borders artisans, manufacturers, and laborers, of every form, fashion, and profession under the heavens? There is, indeed, one general rule, which, though diverse in its operations, is yet the same in its applicability the world over—the universal law of self-interest. And, despite the ingenious theories of politicians, as to the enlightened public opinion having settled it this way or that, I will venture to say there is not a civilized nation or community now on earth, where the manufacturing interest is dominant, that does not seek protection for its workshops at the expense of its fields, and *vice versa*.—This, sir, is another reason why I am opposed to a tariff for protection—that it would build up northern manufacturers at the expense of southern agriculturists. We need no protection for that which we raise for market; and that which we have to buy, we want the free markets of the world to choose from.

But, be this as it may, we must have revenue tariff, or resort to direct taxation, which I am not prepared to do. In putting up the rates, then, to that standard, it strikes me that we should endeavor, not to protect any man, or set of men; but to protect the whole body of the people, from heavy or unequal taxation—for laying a tariff is, to some extent, laying a tax, though not an equal tax, as many of the States are now doing. The same principle ought to govern us. The cardinal doctrine of "the greatest good to the greatest number" ought to be our guide in laying these burdens upon the people. The same care to make them bear lightly as possible on the poor, yet without being unjust to the rich, which has ever been the ideal of a perfect tax bill, should be observed. Whilst I do not hold that the interests of the manufacturer and the consumer are necessarily and altogether antagonistic, yet to some extent they certainly are. If, therefore, that class of our citizens which produces the raw material of commerce, and consumes the manufactured article, is the larger and more extended interest of the country, and it most assuredly is; if it numerically and substantially predominates in fact, over the manufacturing interest, then the genius of our institutions plainly demands that that predominance should be felt in the legislation of the country. I am not for sacrificing a smaller interest for the sake of a greater, in so many words; but I believe that all commercial enterprise should be, in a large degree, self-sustaining; and I cannot regard the operations of any institution as healthful and vigorous, which flourishes alone by statutory enactments.

But a tariff for revenue, I am in favor of. It is a necessity at this time, and not an open question. If, in putting up the rates to meet this necessity, any protection should be incidentally afforded to the manufacturing interests, I can see nothing wrong in it. Indeed, if the rates are fairly imposed, without making a special discrimination against all the manufactories of the nation, I cannot see how it is to be avoided, if it were ever so sinful. We certainly should not be so illiberal as to refuse them that which cannot hurt us, and which may help them. I certainly am not so hostile to my own country, or to any portion of it, as to transfer what little protection is incidentally afforded by a fairly constituted revenue tariff, from our own manufactures to those of the British or the French, when my own people could not be in the least benefitted thereby.

As to the manner of levying these duties, I am constrained to say that I concur with the President. I believe that the method recommended by him in his late message is the best, the simplest, and, in most cases, the fairest, at once for the merchant, the consumer, and the Government. A specific duty on any given article is a steady source of revenue, it is certain; it cannot be avoided or circumscribed; and if any protection arises from it, it is a home protection, and not a foreign one. It also puts to rest the difficulty as to home and foreign valuations, which always arises under the advalorem system. That some protection will be afforded is inevitable, if the duty goes up. Mr. Secretary Cobb says himself that he does not expect to see a tariff "framed on rigid revenue principles;" and both the President and Mr. Cobb seem to agree that the duties must go up, or we must borrow more money, which is not, they say, desirable. Indeed, the difference would be just the interest on the sum total borrowed in favor of increased duties. I must agree with both in this respect, and think it better to bring up the tariff at once to a revenue standard and be done with, than to keep on glorifying free trade in the face of the facts and the figures; for, although we are told to wait a little longer, to wait until the country has recovered from the great financial crisis which it has so recently undergone, I regard delay as the most dangerous course. How much, indeed, the present low duties have had to do in producing this very crisis, is, in my opinion, a question open to debate, to say the least of it. My own notion is, that California gold, for which we are not indebted to any kind of tariff, has alone kept us from calamities compared with which our recent troubles were small and insignificant.

But, although there may be a difference honestly entertained, among gentlemen, as to the best manner of regulating the tariff, it seems to me, sir, that there can be but one opinion in regard to the public lands—that other great source of our revenue. I am one of those who believe, with Gen. Jackson that these lands ought not to be made a source of revenue at all. I have a still stronger reason for disbelieving in the policy of keeping them, both as a source of revenue and as a corruption fund to control the politics of the country. I have heretofore act-

ed upon the policy of distributing these lands among the several States of the Union, or their proceeds, in order to enable them to erect public works, establish free schools, and to bear with burdens of general improvement, believe, in their respective borders, ed at the if that policy had been ad ted, that the time it was first br of every State wealth and prosp have been materi- in the Union and the country saved ally enhanc angling and bitterness, from m many monstrous frauds and and fe swindles.

gist this policy was withstood by e Democratic party, which, at a very early period, took ground against distribution, and declared that these lands ought to be held as a source of revenue, the proceeds poured into the public Treasury, and applied to defraying the public expenses, and would thus best inure to the use and benefit of the people. That party prevailed; and although under that disposition of the public lands, Virginia, North Carolina and Georgia, which ceded their lands to the Government, until the lands thus ceded were all sold, continued, in reality, to pay five times more than their proportionable share of the public taxes; yet the public was everywhere met with praises of the justness and equality, as well as economy, of the system. From that time down to the last convention, which assembled at Cincinnati in 1856, every neighborhood, county, district, State and National convention, so far as my recollection now extends, pledged the party, in the face of the nation, to oppose the distribution of these public lands, whether among States, corporations, or individuals, and saying that they ought to be applied to the use of the General Government, to relieve the people of taxation, and for no other purpose whatever. Nay, sir, the favorite term of expression was, that "the proceeds of these lands ought to be sacredly applied" to these purposes, thus giving a kind of religious sanction to the sincerity of the promise. When the advocates of distribution, defeated in so many struggles, had come almost to despair of obtaining their object, I, for one, felt that we were well consoled by being able to fall back upon these oft-repeated promises. I was cheered by the thought, that if we could not get a fair and equal distribution, we knew at least that the proceeds of the land sales were well disposed of; that they were "sacredly applied" to the general charge and expenditure. But, sir, even that consolation is taken away from me, and the actual reality stares us in the face.

During the last session of Congress, acting in obedience to a resolution, the Secretary of the Interior transmitted a report in brief, to the House, setting forth the number of acres disposed of, and for what purposes, since the inauguration of the present system. By that report it appears that (I quote from memory) about one hundred and twenty-nine million acres have been sold, and the proceeds applied (whether sacredly or not, we cannot now tell) to the public expenses; whilst, during the same period, there have been "sacredly" given away and squandered about two hundred and ten million acres! And this exclusive of military grants amounting to some forty-four millions. Some millions are given to build the magnificent railroad system of Illinois, which cannot be fairly construed to come under the head of "general charge and expenditure;" some millions more are handed over to Minnesota, to Iowa, to Wisconsin, and to other northwestern States for railroads, schools, public buildings and so on. What construction other gentlemen may put on this, I am unable to say; but, in my opinion, the giving away of the common property to free States, to support those burdens which my constituents have to pay out of their own pockets, is neither a part of the expenses of the General Government proper, neither is the object very sacred. To avoid tediousness I shall not enumerate the various States that have shared this public spoil, both north and south, or recite the various grants so sacredly donated to corporations and companies. They will all be found grouped over the sum total of two hundred and ten millions in the report referred to.

Is there any prospect of the evil being stopped? Why, sir, I was perfectly astounded to learn the number of bills now before the House for giving away lands. I sat in my place in this Hall, and heard the other day bills enough introduced to cover, as I thought, all the vacant lands on the North American continent. Many of them seemed to me to have reference to the prospective annexation of all the nations, kindreds, tongues, and tribes, from the open Polar sea, beyond the regions of eternal ice, to the Isthmus of Darien. There seems to prevail, in certain sections, a notion that our "manifest destiny is to conquer territory, and then give it away in lots and quantities to suit the convenience of applicants. Why, sir, no Spanish monarch ever gave away realms and barbarian empires which were not yet his to give, with so lavish a hand as we display in granting away annually millions upon millions of acres of the noblest land on earth, of which it is promised that the price of every acre shall be sacredly applied to a far different object. So wild has the infatuation grown, that, not satisfied with the splendid operations of States, corporations, and individuals, the nation has actually conceived the idea of swindling itself out of two hundred million acres to build a Pacific railroad. What an age we live in! But the brightest, most magnificent idea of all yet conceived for getting rid of these lands, is the bill—which lately passed this House—of the honorable gentleman from Pennsylvania, which will give at least one hundred million acres to whoever will go and take it. No odds who it is; the invitation is general to all the world. "Walk up, gentlemen, and help yourselves!"

Now, sir, leaving entirely out of sight, the fact, that this disposition of the public property is a rank and gross outrage upon the rights of the old States, and a palpable violation of the spirit of the deeds of cession; is it not a reckless and ruinous waste of the public revenues? Is it not a strange way of redeeming a promise so "sacredly" made? What wonder, sir, that the tariff has to go up, when this great and unfailing source of public wealth is thus lavishly thrown away? If this fund is no longer to go into the public Treasury to relieve the people from the burdens of a high tariff; why then, in common justice and common honesty, let us all, the old and the new States, take share and share alike.—I have long been a distributionist because I thought justice and equality demanded it; but if I could only see these promises faithfully carried out, if I can only see the vast fund honestly applied to defraying the general charge and expenditure of a common Government, I would agree to ask nothing more. I call on gentlemen to stop this rage after the public lands.—I will gladly stand with any party to effect this subject.

It is a little strange that every State in the Union can participate in these land grants save and except alone those States which were the original proprietors. The ordinary statute of distributions is entirely reversed; and the furtherest of kin, instead of the nearest, seems to be best entitled to this estate. There is great anxiety manifested on the admission of every new State, to put it on an equality with the other States, by princely donations of the public property; but it never seems to occur to gentlemen that there is no equality in the case, so long as one half the States get nothing at all.

What do you call equality, and how do you bring it about? Do you call it equality when one party gets all and the other gets nothing? And do you produce this equality by loading one with favors and stripping the other bare? Nay, sir, worse still is done.—The elder sisters of this great family of States, bring their advancements into hotch-pot, and the law not only gives the younger sisters the principal estate, but the advancements also, leaving the elder sisters without an inheritance in the common property. Truly, "from him that hath not shall be taken away even that which he hath." And although the doctrine has been as strenuously maintained, that it was unconstitutional for the General Government to erect improvements not of a national character, in the respective States, the Secretary of the Interior shows us that four thousand six hundred and forty-nine and one half miles of railroad have been built, or provided for, by the Thirty Fourth Congress alone. How many schools have been established, and how many public buildings have been erected by Congress in this way, the report does not show. It would take up all my allotted time to show one half the donations to the new States, and for what purpose; therefore I will forbear. Suffice it to say, that scarcely a single grant is not in direct contravention of this doctrine, whether right or wrong. And before I close this subject, I may be permitted to remark upon the strangeness of the fact, that no land bill has passed this Congress and become a law, which made provision for an equal division among all the States. The faintest shadow of justice and equality in a land bill is sufficient to "damn it to everlasting fame." Bennett's land bill could not get through, neither, could the agricultural college bill of the gentleman from Vermont, [Mr. MORRILL,] and though the lunatic asylum bill got through Congress, it met its quietous on the ground of unconstitutionality, at the hands of a President who signed bills giving away lands enough to build four thousand six hundred and forty-nine miles of railroad, and many million acres beside for works of a similar nature!

But, sir, we are continually told that it becomes no man to talk about a waste of the public revenues, or to recommend economy, who voted for the old soldiers' bill; that that was a measure of such reckless and dangerous extravagance, as to completely shut the mouths of all who are anxious to promote a reform in our alarming expenditures. I am glad to hear that word economy coming from such gentlemen. I am delighted to know sir, that Saul is once more among the prophets, tho' he come even "in such questionable shape" as a reformer; for if there ever was a time in the history of the Government when retrenchment and reform were needed, now is that time.—Put in the knife, sir, by all means.—Let it be sharp and keen, and I will help and hold and cry, "Lay on, Macduff!" and well done, while the bright blade flashes right and left, reddening as it goes, among the foul ulcers of the body-politic, till the last one is removed.

But I do not wish to begin to economise in the wrong place. I do not wish, sir, to let the first stroke fall on the best, the noblest, the most useful part of the whole nation, the gallant soldiers of the war of 1812. What would be thought, sir, of the man who would begin to reform his house-hold expenses, by giving a half feed to his horse, his ox, and his plowman? Instead of saving money, sir, he would dry up the source of his wealth entirely; for in a short time, his ploughman and his horse would be as weak as a politician's promises, as feeble as a modern platform. Such a man would hardly be termed a bad economist; he would be called a *fool*, and would deserve the appellation. He should commence by cutting off all the superfluous parts of his establishment first, so there might be no diminution in the comforts of those who labored. So, sir, we should begin in the national household, to lop off the superfluous excrescences that uselessly feed on the Treasury. We might profitably decapitate some thousands of that class of hungry hangers-on. who swarm in the land with the numbers and the rapacity of the Egyptian locust, "devouring every green thing." I contend, sir, that the citizen soldier is at once the pride and glory, the stay and the surety of the nation; and no Government is wise which refuses to contribute, in this way, to the fostering of that warlike spirit in its militia.

The gentleman from Ohio [Mr. NICHOLS] told us the other day, that this spirit originated solely in patriotism and devotion to our liberties, and that no greater insult could be offered to those gallant men than to put their services in the war of 1812 on a footing of dollars and cents. "Patriotism," said he, "is its own reward." What a pity it is that he is not as prompt to defend these men from real want as from imaginary insult! I would not do any soldier of that war the injustice to suppose for a moment that thought of the pay influenced him in the slightest. His country was in danger; that was enough for him. The bugle-blast told him that the invader's foot was upon the soil; and he went to the rescue. But this is all the greater reason why they deserve well at our hands. As they were prompt and brave to defend us, so should we be prompt and liberal to repay them. I do not believe they are sufficiently repaid by the honor and glory they have acquired. Thousands of these men are now in the deepest poverty, and have the hardest work to keep the wolf from the doors of their homes, where dwell their wives and little ones. Can one of them walk into the market and buy a rump of beef or a leg of mutton, with glory? What merchant advertises that he will take either glory, honor, or renown, in exchange for beef, pork, and cabbage? I doubt, sir, if either the gentleman from Ohio or myself would agree to represent our constituents in this Hall, glorious as it is, without—to speak in Kansas technology—"an enabling statute."—You may talk of glory as much as you like, but these old soldiers want some more substantial testimonial of the country's gratitude.

That argument, sir, reminds me of the custom, in Catholic countries, of having the priest to pass over the fields in the spring and bless the expected crop. On one such occasion the priest being something of an agriculturist, paused at one field, which was very poor and sterile; "here, my friends," said he, "blessing will do no good; this field must have manure." The old soldiers, sir, value the glory they have acquired, no doubt; but they must have something that will do more good than empty fame.

Sir, I hope that gentlemen will not be guilty of the sin of so often taking the name of economy in vain, for the people will not hold them guiltless.—I protest, sir, against making this word cover all the sins of the age.—There are but few of these soldiers alive, and they are all necessarily far advanced in years. It is but now and then that you meet with one of them; and if we do our duty in cutting down our ruinous expenditures at the present session, the amount required to pay them will scarcely be felt. The bill provides no back pay, and only gives a small sum for life, graduated according to the length of the soldiers' services. In my opinion, the vast amount so unwisely spent in the bloodless Mormon war, would be sufficient for this bill. I do earnestly hope that the Senate may consider it favorably and that it may become a law.

Union of France and England.

Although France and England are preparing to go to war with eachother, a project is spoken of for uniting the two counties by a link which, if practicable to accomplish, will be a benefiit to both in time of peace.

The English papers publish the project of Mr. Charles Boyd of uniting England and France by a gigantic tubular bridge across the channel between Dover and Cape Grinez, the nearest points in the opposite coasts. In order to afford a passage for vessels of the largest size, the bridge would rest on one side on the cliffs of Dover, and on the other on the cliffs of Cape Grinez, the French abutments being raised one hundred and fifty-three feet higher than the English, to compensate for differnce of elevation of the cliffs. The bridge would be supported by one hundred and ninety towers, at a distance of five hundred feet a part; each having a light to direct vessels at night, and an alarm bell for a warning in fogs. The greatest depth of the channel on the line proposed, is one hundred and eighty-six feet. The bridge would have two or more railways, which, it is estimated, could be traversed in twenty minutes; and as to admit the light, being lighted at night with gas. In order to prevent all fear of invasion, the projector proposes that each end of the bridge shall be commanded by a strong battery. The towers, which should be one hundred feet in diameter and two hundred and sixty feet high, would rest on colossal bases, three hundred feet square at the bottom, one hundred and fifty feet square at the top—rising to a hight of forty feet above the water—formed of blocks of granite united by iron bars. The elevation of the tops of the towers would thus be three hundred feet above the surface of the water. Mr. Boyd estimates the utmost possible cost of the bridge at £30,000,000, but thinks it could be built for half that sum, and that the whole cost would be reimbursed to the company in eight years. This project seems to promise much better success than that of Mr. Gamond, who proposes to build a tunnel under the channel at a cost of only £4,000,000.

The Iredell Express.

EUGENE B. BRAKE & SON,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

STATESVILLE,
Friday, March 4, 1859.

PERSONS DESIROUS TO REMIT US MONEY.

Can do so at our risk, by taking the Post Master's Receipt, to exhibit, in case the money get lost. Gold dollars, when sent, should be stuck to the inside of the sheet with sealing-wax or a wafer. Postage-stamps taken as money.

W. A. Jurney, Esq., Is our duly authorised agent for Iredell county, to receive subscriptions for the **Express** and sign receipts in the names of the publishers. He will also attend to making collections for our office generally.

District Convention—Congressman.

We are requested to give notice that a Convention will be held by the Whigs of the Sixth Congressional district, at WINSTON, on the 12TH day of APRIL next, to nominate a Party candidate to represent the district in the next Congress two years.

The Counties composing the district, are invited to hold meetings and appoint delegates in time to attend said Convention.

The Legislature

☞ The Winston *Sentinel* of last week contains another low-flung article from the slime-bag of the poltroon editor who presides over the columns of the filthy sheet, aimed against us, which only shows still further the degradation and pusyllanimity of a debased and groveling mind, and rendering the craven-hearted whelp more contemptible than the debased of his species usually become.—We have sought no quarrel with the *Sentinel*, but were first grossly assailed through its columns, in a manner going to show that its *Editor is no gentleman!* and fit only for the society and companionship of low blackguards like himself. We undertook and did expose the favoritism and corrupting tendency of *advertising* the "mail contracts" after the manner in which it is done by the government, whereupon the editor of the Sentinel, instead of defending his side of the question in rational argument and proper courtesy toward an opponent, who was civil though firm in his assertion of facts, made use of uncalled for and offensive epithets as, "stupid," "hypocritical cant," &c. This we repelled as it deserved. Whereupon the Sentinel again lost its brazen-shame, and the last is sue, exhibits its canine propensities more disgustingly than ever before against us.

The Sentinel says "We have heard and read of him (us) before" We will add that the editor, may yet *feel* us, too, one of these days before his race is run.

But this is not the first time, that we have had squirted at us, the slime and vituperation of manegy locofoco editors, who, failing in argument, resort to the billingsgate of the fish-market to subserve their low-born purposes, nor do we expect that it will prove the last exhibition of dirty water from a kindred source. And we equally defy the malice and meanness of all such.

If the editor of the Sentinel is not a "man of years" he ought, in this time, to have attained to that age, which would preclude the possibility of writing himself an—*ass*.

Warlike Measures in Europe.

The signs of the times in Europe are ominous of approaching war, and most of the larger Powers are preparing energetically for a contest of gigantic magnitude. Although the French Emperor, upon whose will depends the peace of Europe in the present crisis, disclaims any intention to light the fuse which would set the whole of Continental Europe in a light-blaze in a single day, yet little or no confidence is placed in his assertions, not even by his own subjects, and the Powers all proceed in arming for any contingency that may lie concealed in the future. and none of them are more actively engaged in preparing for the field than France. To us on this side the water, it is difficult to understand why a war in Europe should burst forth at this time, almost before the wounds of the survivors of the Crimean campaign have healed, and a peace which has been so recently subscribed to. Ambition must be the chief cause of new disturbances, if they break forth. It will be fortunate with Louis Napoleon if, in a contest with England he do not get soundly drubbed—as was his uncle before him.

Mr. Vance's Speech.

We lay before our readers, this week, the excellent Speech made by Z. B. VANCE, Esq., of the Mountain District and delivered in the House of Representatives on the Tariff and other measures. Mr. Vance fully sustains himself as an able debater and will, no doubt, make an efficient member of Congress. His Constituents can never do better than to return him again to watch over their interests in the councils of the Nation, and we doubt not they will do it.

☞ Our exchanges are exceedingly barren of news or we would supply our patrons with a greter variety of interesting items than we are able to furnish this week.

☞ Farmers' Bank money is said to be passing current again. It will be taken here

FROM OUR FLORIDA CORRESPONDENCE.

No. 4.

For the Express.

It was my intention to go *via* East Florida, and spend the winter in that portion of the State, but the continuance of the yellow fever in the former place prevented it, much to my regret, and my route, in consequence, was the western, and down the Chattahoochee.

While in the towns of North and Middle Georgia, I obtained some idea of the extent and severity of that *scourge* of the South.—Those places were fled to from the sultry, diseased cities on the coasts, and many were the refugees I met, whose sable garments and sad faces distinguished them from the mere pleasure-seekers, and spoke volumes of the ravages of the epidemic in their homes. From one, a lovely sister had been taken; or a brother had fallen a victim to the relentless destroyer, but not until he had borne aid and consolation to other fated homes; to another the message came that a father, who had been the prop and stay of the now bereaved ones, had gone to that bourne where the inhabitants never say "We are sick:" and another wept that a mother's voice was stilled in death, and would never more sustain and cheer her child's soul jaded with mortal strifes. How sad thus to be far away, even in security, and to *know* and *feel* that some dear relative was at the moment lying upon a dying couch, and you not near to aid in those last trying hours.

And what tormenting messages those wires convey! To-day the "all's well" from home brings joy to your heart, and hope that *your* circle may be passed by. To-morrow the "tick" of the battery warns the operator to his post, while you, hopeful still, stand by waiting the report. A few more strokes, and he hands you a paper upon which he has written a name—and by it those startling words—"dangerously ill!" How your hopes vanish,—those hopes you indulged so fondly only one day ago! Then that pause! Who can describe it? Suspense—wasting, withering, corroding, crushing *suspense*—has its victims *here*, while the plague reigns and butchers *yonder* At length, hours have passed, and you go again to the office, yet dread to hear what the next message will tell.—The operator is there, and you and he await its advent in silence. A "tick" and another—he does not look, only listens—and they hurry on. Then it has ceased. He does not look at the paper, for he knows what it said. Then he turns slowly to you, and you read in his sympathetic face, what his lips faintly express: "he is dying!" A few moments longer, and a message announces: "He is dead!"

How those lines scorch, and blister, and burn the heart then!! A few days afterward you receive letters.; you know the worst already, and the pang is over. Your heart is too much crushed to be sensitive now, and you read the details of his last hours with composure.

It was after the winter had set in that I waited one day in the reception room of the depot on one of the Southern Roads, for the arrival of the train. Meanwhile wearied with waiting, I looked around for some one with whom I could kill the time, and selected from the crowd, one whose earnest face and blunt manners indicated him to be a proper character. I approached him, and found him very willing to answer my questions as to his route, destination, and so forth. He was going to New Orleans from Savannah. He might suffer from the fever, but he must go. I asked him how he fared in Savannah during the epidemic there.

"Well with me, well with *me*. This vigorous frame of mine battled with it, and came off safe, but 'twas not so with all—not so with *all*."

He paused, and I knew from his manner his heart was full, which it would be a relief to empty. A shadow of deep earnestness came over his face, and I was willing to hear the tale of sorrow.

"Stranger, he was the best cousin I had in the world. May be you havn't such a one, whose big heart grew bigger when he saw any poor mortal suffering, and whom you loved for that big heart? Yes, I loved him. We had been playmates, had raced, and played together when we were happy boys. It isn't so now—not so *now*, stranger. He was a bright star, and no place but the city was suited for his great mind and heart. I followed him, I didn't know why, but I couldn't help it. And then he was an angel that brought hope and help to the dying. He Hunted up those who were not able to employ help, and he gave all his medicines where he could hope to get nothing for them. And many a prayer did those poor people offer up for him, and how earnestly did they say 'God bless you,' when he entered their homes." May be I ought to have stopped him, and told him his danger, but I could not. I only followed him, and helped him hold the the aching heads, and comfort the hearts of the dying. I couldn't have helped it, if I had known I would die for it. No, no, with *him* I could have gone into the very jaws of death. Never did trumpet sound go down deeper into an old soldier's heart, than the sound of his voice into mine. Some called me a fool, but I couldn't care for that; I knew I would like to be a fool like *him*.

Here he stopped, and walking back and forth, he sighed deeply at the remembrance of what he had uttered. I knew the end of that lone one. I felt it was so. He saw me however looking inquiringly at him, when he approached me and continued:

"You know how it was. Yes, he could not go always on his career of love and mercy. Well do I remember that face, and never can I forget those words so calmly spoken, as he came to me late one evening. "I shall soon go too. Make ready for me. Send for my mother—she will come. Tell her all." Night went, and day came to find him sick, dying, and when the sun went down he *died*. Yes, he had gone where there are no fevers, nor dying!

"Oh! if that mother might have come first! He was gone, and we had to tell her all.—Who could?

"She met us carrying him out. Stranger, I tell you I believe there were some in that company who had never shed a tear, but not so *then*, when that poor, frantic mother saw me and shrieked 'Where's my boy!' She knew where he was, but still she cried—'Where's my boy!' rang in our ears, and she fell on the box that contained the cold and lifeless form of her dear boy. An iceicle of a heart would have melted then. We thought she would need a box too. I think I will hear that cry till the day of doom——"

The whistle signalled the rapid approach of the train, and we grasped each other's hand, and felt farewell. Our cars were different, and we met no more. But that sad face I cannot forget, and that mother's grief.—Around me were happy people, for I heard their voices as we rode on, but I only tho't of a mother's love, her sacrifices, her prayers. What could they be likened to? And then I thought of him, the gifted and the good, who was my friend, my life, and my joy;—how *he* sacrificed health that he might bring comfort and joy to many households, and over whose grave a fond mother weeps;—I thought of him whom I loved so well, and I sighed,

"For the touch of a vanished hand,
And the sound of a voice that is still."

D. C. R.

YADKIN CORRESPONDENCE.

For the Express.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—

I feel a little inclined to address you a short communication, and as the Legislature is adjourned and, I presume all the members have arived home in safety after the toils of a long session, it is, perhaps, a very proper time to stir up the minds of the People as to the doings of the glorious Democarcy—those birds of *prey* that make a great noise and accomplish very little for the people, but *much* for themselves. The session of the Legislature is all over, and thus ends the promises of the Democracy, made last summer, to the State at large, and particularly the Western portion of North Carolina.—We were *told* that only elect their men again, and Judge *Ellis* governor, and the western portion of the State should be heard through her Representatives in the Legislative Assembly, and her wants should fully be redressed: Railroads commenced should be completed, and new ones begun: the Mountains in their grandeur were to be *bored-through* as with an auger—and the iron-horse in his power and splendor would dart through the tunnels as by magic: and if this was not done *then* the Road would be built to encircle the Mountain-peaks with a grand belt of iron, upon which the jolly traveler would pursue his winding way, cressing over lofty bridges from peak to peak, so high from the vallies below, that if he might look through the car-windows on objects beneath his lofty perch, he would almost be stricken blind by a dizzy brain.

But alas! alas! these fair promises were made *not* to be performed, and the people, who should have known better, suffered themselves to be *sold*. It was all a shadow—a delusion, proclaimed from the stump by politicians, who were bidding for the votes of the too confiding Mountaineer. And as Democracy has always been the highest bidder for votes, paid the people for them only in *promises*, I doubt not locofocos feel themselves well compensated for being *Democrats* and renegades. The Democracy have paid as they deserve the Clingman-whigs (but properly Neophites,) for joining the democrats,—they have not taken off the restrictions on the Western Railroad, (although Gen. Dockery was not this time in the Legislature to oppose the bill,) nor did they remove the restrictions from the French Broad Road—so as to enable the people to get the stock taken and build the Road.

But there is one thing they have done for Western men which is, they have said to you: "mourn, *Sinners*, mourn, for your misplaced confidence in *us*. You should have known better than to repose confidence in our words which, like the seducer's wiles, were uttered but to *deceive*. We have no use of you, only for your *votes*, and to help pay the taxes for what we have received—You, are only fit hewers of wood, and drawers of water."

I suppose that the Renegades in the West, and particularly beyond the Mountains, will still hold on to the Democracy, because they have been paid so well for their services! If the western Democracy had stood by Mr. T. R. Caldwell's bill the Western R. Road would have been relieved; but it was too great a thing for a *Whig* to have the honor that might flow from its success. The "Little Giant" of Burke, must be shorn of his locks, if the Railroad might be built never.—And even so, of the French Broad Enterprize. These matters the household of faith, refused to pass, and would not allow of its being done by others! But, dear Express, enough of Democracy!

By the way, I must say a word or two in relation to your worthy Representatives in the House of Commons, Messrs. Simonton and Gaither. It certainly cannot be denied that the old Whig County of Iredell was well represented in the late Legislature.—Your two members bear the highest character, and they were always at their posts, exhibiting good judgment in the discharge of official duties—their seats were never vacant, while others' often were deserted. Iredell can have no better members. By-the-by, the *Captian* was rather envied by some, as he was thought by the ladies of Raleigh to be the most handsome man in the Legislature; but unfortunately for them, they learned he is *married*.

E. Gaither, Esq., of Davie, is a gentleman I cannot pass-by unnoticed; he was a new member, but was always at his post, candid and honest in his views, not to be diverted from the Truth, by any influence whatever; noble in his pinciples, high-minded, and liberal with his friends, and loved most by those who know him best.—The good county of Davie can have no better representative than E. Gaither, Esq. Long may he live in prosperity and health. DURHAM.

We can assure our correspondent that Iredell will be represented in the meeting he has alluded to. See notice in the Express.

Message from the President of the United States.

The following message was transmitted from the President of the United States to Congress on Friday:

To the Senate and House of Representatives.

The brief period which remains of your present session, and the great urgency and importance of legislative action, before its termination, for the protection of American citizens and their property whilst in transit across the Isthmus routes between our Atlantic and Pacific possessions, render it my duty again to recall this subject to your notice. I have heretofore presented it in my annual messages, both of December, 1857 and 1858, to which I beg leave to refer. In the latter I state that "the executive government of this country in its intercourse with foreign nations, is limited to the employment of diplomacy alone. When this fails it can proceed no further.—It cannot legitimately resort to force without the direct authority of Congress, except in resisting and repelling hostile attacks. It would have no authority to enter the territories of Nicaragua, even to prevent the destruction of the transit and protect the lives and property of our own citizens on their passage. It is true that on a sudden emergency of this character the President would direct any armed force in the vicinity to march to their relief, but in doing this he would act upon his own responsibility.

"Under these circumstances, I earnestly recommend to Congress the passage of an act authorizing the President, under such restrictions as they may deem proper, to employ the land and naval forces of the United States in preventing the transit from being obstructed or closed by lawless violence and in protecting the lives and property of American citizens travelling thereupon, requiring at the same time that these forces shall be withdrawn the moment the danger shall have passed away. Without such a provission our citizens will be constantly exposed to interruption in their progress, and to lawless violence.

"A similar necessity exists for the passage of such an act for the protection of the Panama and Tehauntepec routes."

Another subject, equally important, commanded the attention of the Senate at the last session of Congress.

The republics south of the United States on this continent have, unfortunately, been frequently in a state of revolution and civil war ever since they achieved their independence. As one or the other party has prevailed and obtained possession of the ports open to foreign commerce, they have seized and confiscated American vessels and their cargoes in an arbitrary and lawless manner, and exacted money from American citizens by forced loans and other violent proceedings, to enable them to carry on hostilities. The executive governments of Great Britain, France, and other countries, possessing the war-making power, can promptly employ the necessary means to enforce immediate redress for similar outrages upon their subjects. Not so the executive government of the United States. If the President orders a vessel-of-war to any of these ports to demand prompt redress for outrages committed, the offending parties are well aware that in case of refusal the commander can do no more than remonstrate. He can resort to no hostile act. The question must then be referred to diplomacy, and in many cases adequate redress can never be obtained. Thus American citizens are deprived of the same protection, under the flag of their country, which the subjects of other nations enjoy. The remedy for this state of things can only be supplied by Congress; since the constitution has confided to that body alone the power to make war.—Without the authority of Congress, the Executive cannot lawfully direct any force, however near it may be to the scene of difficulty, to enter the territory of Mexico, Nicaragua, or New Granada, for the purpose of defending the persons and property of American citizens, even though they may be violently assailed whilst passing in peaceful transit over the Tehauntepec, Nicaragua, or Panama routes. He cannot, without transcending his constitutional power, direct a gun to be fired into a port, or land a seaman or marine to protect the lives of our countrymen on shore, or to obtain redress for a recent outrage on their property. The banditti which infest our neighboring republic of Mexico, always claiming to belong to one or other of the hostile parties, might make a sudden descent on Vera Cruz or on the Tehauntepec route, and he would have no power to employ the force on shipboard in the vicinity for their relief, either to prevent the plunder of our merchants or the destruction of the transit.

In reference to countries where the local authorities are strong enough to enforce the laws, the difficulty here indicated can seldom happen; but where this is not the case, and the local authorities do not possess the physical power, even if they possess the will, to protect our citizens within their limits, recent experience has shown that the American Executive should itself be

authorized to render this protection. Such a grant of authority, thus limited in its extent, could in no just sense be regarded as a transfer of the war-making power to the Executive, but only as an appropriate exercise of that power by the body to whom it exclusively belongs. The riot at Panama in 1856, in which a great number of our citizens lost their lives, furnishes a pointed illustration of the necessity which may arise for the exertion of this authority.

I, therefore, earnestly recommend to Congress, on whom the responsibility exclusively rests, to pass a law before their adjournment conferring on the President the power to protect the lives and property of American citizens in the cases which I have indicated, under such restrictions and conditions as they may deem advisable.—The knowledge that such a law exists would of itself go far to prevent the outrages which it is intended to redress, and to render the employment of force unnecessary.

Without this the President may be placed in a painful position before the meeting of the next Congress. In the present disturbed condition of Mexico, and one or more of the other republics south of us, no person can foresee what occurrence may take place before that period. In case of emergency, our citizens, seeing that they do not enjoy the same protection with subjects of European governments, will have just cause to complain. On the other hand, should the Executive interpose, and especially should the result prove disastrous, and valuable lives be lost, he might subject himself to severe censure for having assumed a power not confided to him by the constitution. It is to guard against this contingency that I now appeal to Congress.

Having thus recommended to Congress a measure which I deem necessary and expedient for the interest and honor of the country, I leave the whole subject to their wisdom and discretion.

JAMES BUCHANAN.

Washington, Feb. 18, 1859.

News, &c.

The scene in the Senate.

From the Raleigh Register.

In to-day's paper will be found the account given by our Reporter of the scene in the Senate to which we alluded in our last paper. The attempt on the part of the Standard to excite odium against Messrs. Turner and Leach, for their expression of honest indignation at the action of a tyrannical party majority, will be utterly futile.—The facts of the case disclose a complete breach of the rules and privileges of the Senate, and if the decision made in the case shall stand as a precedent, this branch of the Legislature may, dispense with the idle ceremony of adopting rules for its government in the dispatch of business.

In the firt place Mr. Fisher's "communication" was not legally before the Senate. Mr. F. has no legal or official connection with the Senate, and can only be heard before that body like any other citizen, by petition and memorial, offered through a member. The communication was placed upon the table, and taken up by the Speaker, who found it there just as he might find communications from Tom, Dick or Harry, or anybody else.

In the second place, if the communication was a petition or memorial, it could not have been presented at that time, because, according to the rules of the Senate, the hour for the presentation of petitions and memorials had passed by. There was, therfore, in the language of Mr. Gorrell, one of the ablest members of the Senate, nothing before the body, which, according to its rules it could consider.

These reasons are conclusive to show that the reception of President Fisher's communication was grossly illegal. But not only was the reception grossly illegal, but the communication itself was grossly offensive to the chairman of the joint committee appointed by the two houses to investigate the affairs of the North Carolina Rairoad Company, and when that gentleman, himself a member of the Senate, rose in his place and asked as a matter of privilege to make a reply to the assault made upon him, he was ruthlessly clamored down, and hammered down, by the vociferations of members and the Speaker, who blazed away on his desk as if he were mauling a rail. Was not this conduct well calculated to excite the indignation of the oppressed minority? Just look at the case! Mr. Fisher, as mere an outsider of the Senate as the Pope of Rome, is authorised to communicate with the Senate as "President of the N. C. Raiload," and a *member of the Senate* is denied the right to reply to portions of that communication offensive to himself and arraigning him for the mode in which he discharged his official duties. Was there ever a more glaring instance of mingled tyranny and inconsistency? And yet, those whose rights was assailed, are censured for indignantly remonstrating.

We make no comment on the points in controversy between Mr. Fisher and the joint committee. Whether the report of the latter, signed as it is by two Whigs and two Democrats, is accurate or inaccurate, doesn't touch the question. Messrs. Leach and Turner are unjustly assailed for loudly and warmly vindicating the rules and rights of the Senate, and it is to do them justice that we write.

Bogus Bank Bill Manufactory in Ind.

One day last week a man presented himself at the office in St. Louis of the Terre Haute, Alton and St. Louis Railroad, representing that he had a quantity of Indiana money which he wished to exchange for other funds on payment of moderate discount.—The agent having some $1800 to remit to the Bellefontane Line office at Indianapolis, thought it would be a good opportunity to pay the amount, give his Indianapolis friends a pleasant surprise, and pocket the premium himself. Accordingly the bargain was made and the Indianian disappeared. Next day the $1800 package was duly forwarded to Indianapolis, express charges paid, where the money was found not worth the express charges! The bills were excellently done, and purported to be issued by the "Manufacturer's Bank of Hartford," the word "Indiana" being printed in another part of the bill, in exceedingly fine type.

There is no such bank in Indiana. Farther investigations were made, and the bills, a number of which had made their appearance in different parts of Indiana and the adjoining States, were finally traced to a village named Hartford, in Jay county, on the eastern border of Indiana. The headquarters of the formidable gang of counterfeiters, horsethieves, and scoundrels generally, by whom this spurious money was manufactured and put into circulation, is a small grocery near the village, and here it is supposed that an immense amount of this money has been made.

The next stage in the history of this gigantic swindle took place here on yesterday. Conducter Morse, on the Cleveland and Erie train coming west, took a $10 bill on this bank from two stylish young men, supposing it to be a Connecticut bank bill. On learning his mistake, he returned and got a $5 gold piece in payment of their fare.—A conversation sprang up, in the course of which they stated that the bills were of a new Indiana bank, and that they had a quantity of the same kind to circulate, and hinting at his assistance to circulate it, in consideration of their allowing him the discount on Indiana money. Getting an inkling of their business, the conductor was careful not to excite their fears, but at the next station he telegraphed to depot officer Clark Warren, who was at once on the alert for the capture of the men. Information was given to Mr. Stevens, of the Railroad Dining Rooms, who was requested to take whatever money they offered for their dinner.

On the arrival of the cars they passed into the dining rooms, took dinner, and on leaving, tentered a $1 bill on the spurious bank, which was taken. The men were immediately arrested, and in their carpet bag were found a number of the spurious bills, and about $600 in gold. The "operators" carried a bank note reporter with them, which quotes the bills as good; say they purchased the bills in New York; know there is no such bank, but claim a perfect right to circulate the bills.

The amount of bills found upon the parties was between six and seven thousand dollars. The defendants have been committed to jail for the want of $2500 bail. They did not give their real names, but gave John Doe and Richard Roe.

Horrible Tragedy in Washington.

Our community was thrown into intense excitement to-day (27th Feb.) by the shooting and killing Philip B. Key, U. S. District Attorney for the District of Columbia by Daniel E. Sickles, a member of Congress from New York. According to the report, Sickles becoming convinced of the veracity of scandalous rumors of intimacy between his wife and Key, resolved to redress his wrongs—the wife of S., as it is said, having signed an acknowledgement of her guilt.

Mr. Sickles, about 2 o'clock this afternoon, discovered Key making signals from or near Lafayette Square, when Sickles left his house immediately, which is nearly in front of the Executive mansion. He met Key, who was conversing with Butterworth, of New York, and charged Key with having dishonored him, and destroyed his domestic peace. He immediately shot Key with a revolver—one of the balls entering his left side and lodging under the skin on the opposite side of the body; another shot took effect in the right side, near the fermoral artery. As Key was falling he implored Mr. Sickles, not to kill him, when a third shot was fired, which took effect in the right side, from which death ensued in a few moments.

The body was taken to the national club house, and a coroner's jury summoned. In their verdict, they merely stated that his death was from the effect of pistol shots, fired by Sickles

Sickles went and surrendered himself, and was lodged in jail.

Late and Important fom Mexico.

New Orleans, Feb. 26.—The steamer Tennessee has arrived, with dates from Vera Cruz to 22d instant. Miramon was still in Orizaba with 4000 men. He was collecting forced loans everywhere, and had formed a cabinet, composed of Laranzar, Minister of Foreign Relations; Zatecas, Minister of Finance; and Castillo, Minister of War. Four thousand Liberals were at Zatecas, and another body were at Morelia.

El Progreso, of the 16th, states that the French and English commanders had notified the Captain of the U. S. ship Saratoga that they should board the Tennessee if any Fillibusters were on her. The captain of the Saratoga intimated that it should not be done while the Saratoga was near enough to prevent it.

The foreign ministers at the Capital had not recognized Miramon. The English and Freneh squadrons were in hostile attitude before Vera Cruz, favoring Miramon. The Church party will attack the city from the sea, while Miramon attacks it from the land side.

The English and French merchants had renounced the protection of their own flags, and placed themselves under the protection of the American flag.

Extra Session of the Senate.

On Saturday last, the President issued a proclamation, calling together the United States Senate for an Extra Session, to commence on the 4th of March. The step is induced, says the proclamation, from the fact that "an extraordinary occasion has occurred, rendering it necessary and proper that the Senate of the United States shall be convened to receive and act upon such communications as have been or may be made to it on the part of the Executive."

Christian Charity.

Let the love of your brethren be as fire within you, consuming that selfishness that is so contrary to it, and so natural to men; let it set your thoughts at work to study how to do to others good; intense within you, and extending itself in doing good to the souls and bodies of your brethren as they need and you are able.

We publish as a great curiosity the following characteristic letter, received by our friend Dr. J. C. Ayer, of Lowell, Mass. from the "Rebel Chief," or usurping Emperor of China, in acknowledgment of quantities of his Cherry Pectoral and Cathartic Pills, the Doctor sent him as a present.

To Dr Ayer in America—

The great curing Barbarian of the outside country.

Your present of sweet curing seeds (*Pills*) and fragrant curing drops, (*Pectoral*) of the Cherry smell, has been brought to Hug-seu-Tsene—the mighty Emperor (Kwangto) of the terrible stout Ming dynasty, by the grace of heaven revived after an interval of ages—Prince of peace (Ta-ping-wang) of China, the central flowery land. He directed his powerful Mandarines to give them to the sick according to what the Interpreters read from your printed papers (*directions*.) Be profound ly happy, O wise Barbarian! for I, Yang-seu-Tsing, say it; Your curing seeds and sweet curing drops were given to the sick in his Army of the Winged-Sword, and have made them well. Be profoundly happy while you live for this is known to the Mighty Emperor of China, who approves your skill, and permits you to send more of your curing medicines for his fierce armies of myriads of men.

They may be given to Chiang Lin, Chief Mandarin of the Red Button at Shanghai, who will repay you with Tea or Silk or Gold

The high Mandarins of China, have heard of your great knowlecge, surpassing all other Foreigners, even aspiring to equal the keen wisdom of our own healing teachers, who make remedies that cure instantly. We are glad to know you bow in trembling terror before our Mighty Emperor.

Written by YANG-SEU-TSING,
Minister-in-chief of the restored Imperial Ming Dynasty, distined by the heavenly wisdom to rule in China.

(*Translated by the American Consulate at Hong Kong, China 3d May*, 1855.)

Commercial.

List of persons having goods remaining at the Statesville Depot up to March 2, 1859.

A A Hall 2000lb, C S Brown, S N Wilson 1200lb, R F Simonton, W L Jenkins, R W Richardson, A Merritt, J Johnson, J F Alexander, R H Baily 1500lb, Gray, Bryan & Co 1 marble, E B Drake & Son, M Rufty, 1hhd molasses, J Summers 2pdges, A M Powell 1 plow, T J Armstrong I box *Luxuries*,

Hymeneal.

MARRIED,

Near Snow Creek, Iredell, on the 1st inst. by James L. Blackwell, Esq., Mr. John Jenkins to Miss Rodie C. Branton, all of Wake.

Advertisements.

T. C. & B. G. Worth,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS
Wilmington, N. C.

DEALERS in **Lime, Plaster, Hair, Cement, Land Plaster, Robinson's Manipulated Guano, Tasker & Clarks Phosphatic Fertilizer.** Orders for any of the above filled without charge of Commission. *Terms Cash.*

March 4, 3m-pd.

Notice.

RUNAWAY from the Subscriber, C. F. BRANTLEY, a bound Boy. I hereby forewarn all persons from employing or harboring said Brantley, as the law will be enforced against all persons so offending. I will give FIVE CENTS reward and no thanks to any one who will return said C. F. Brantley.

JAMES BRANTLEY.

March 4. 3t-pd.

SITUATION WANTED
AS TEACHER.

ANY person wishing to procure the services of a Common School Teacher, in Iredell or an adjoining County, immediately, can do so, on good terms, by calling on the Subscriber, at his residence, *one mile south-east of New Union Church*, Iredell County, or by addressing him a letter to *Cool Spring P. O., Iredell County.*

R. G. POSTON.

Feb. 25.—12-tf

THE
Iredell Express
JOB OFFICE
Is the place to get all kinds of Printing done neatly, cheaply, AND JUST WHEN YOU WANT IT.
BLANKS
Of every description kept always on hand, or printed to order.

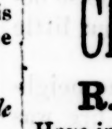


GRAD. BALTO. DENTAL COLLEGE,
Is prepared to do
All kinds of Plate-work,
In the neatest and most desirable style, and has all the late improvements known to the Profession.
Teeth filled in the best possible manner. Irregularity of the teeth, diseases of the mouth and antrum successfully treated.
Communications, by mail or otherwise, will receive prompt attention.
Terms: Cash or note on completion of work.
Teeth Extracted without pain.
Feb. 25.—12-tf

SPRING, 1859.
NEW AND CHEAP
SPRING AND SUMMER
DRY GOODS.
HOPKINS, HULL, & ATKINSON,
258 Baltimore Street,
BALTIMORE,
Respectfully invite the attention of buyers to their
SPRING STOCK
Of British, French, and American **DRY GOODS.** We have taken great pains to select a Stock suited to the wants of the Southern and Western Merchants, which
We will sell low to safe and prompt Buyers. Our Stock is very large, and embraces such an assortment as will enable a merchant to buy of us **with the best advantage to himself,** all the goods he may need in our line. In all things we shall try to consult the interest of our customers. Orders sent to us shall be carefully attended to, and goods dispatched promptly.
HOPKINS, HULL, & ATKINSON.
B. B. HOPKINS, ROBT. HULL, THOS. W. ATKINSON, } BALTIMORE, Feb. 15, 1859.
11-2m

CHARLOTTE, N. C.
R. M. OATES & Co.,
Have in Store and for Sale,
At Charleston Prices,
A
Large Stock of
GROCERIES
A portion of which consist of the following articles:
1,000 Sacks SALT, (seamless.)
100 Sacks RIO COFFEE.
30 Sacks JAVA.
46 Hhds. N. O. SUGAR.
50 Bbls. COFFEE SUGARS.
40 Hhds. W. I. MOLASSES.
75 Bbls. N. O. do.
40 Kits No. 1 & 2 MACREREL.
20 half barrels do.
40,000 lbs. Briggs IRON, ass'd.
SPICE, PEPPER, GINGER, and various other articles.
WE
Are the exclusive Agents for the sale of
Kettleworth's Manipulated
GUANO.
20 Tons now on hand, at the following prices:
No. 1, $56 per ton.
No. 2, $51 per ton.
We have pamphlets to furnish any person information in regard to its use.
R. M. OATES, | L. S. WILLIAMS.
Charlotte, Feb. 18, 1859.—11-5t

FIRE INSURANCE.
The Subscriber having been appointed Agent of the
CHARLOTTE
MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY
Of Charlotte,
Will receive and forward Applications for **Insurance against Loss and Damage by Fire,** on the principles of the Company.
The Company is doiug a prosperous business.
No call has ever yet been made for an instalment on a premium note.
E. B. DRAKE,
Agent.
11-tf



WATCHES
AND
JEWELRY,
AT
No. 5 Granite Range,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
J. G. WILKINSON & CO.
RESPECTFULLY announce to the public at large, that they will always keep a large and handsome stock of
Watches, Jewelry, Silver and Plated Ware, Walking Canes, Clocks, and Fancy Goods,
Which will be sold low for cash, or in exchange for old silver. Give us a call, and judge for yourselves, and if you want your Watches put up in good order, give us a trial, and we will guarantee that they will be done better and cheaper than at any other house in North Carolina.
All orders attended to with promptness and dispatch.
J. G. WILKINSON & Co.
Charlotte, Feb. 18, 1859.—11-1m

OLD SILVER.
500 OUNCES OLD SILVER
WILL BE TAKEN IN EXCHANGE FOR JEWELRY.
Call at
No. 5 Granite Range,
Opposite the Mansion House,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
J. G. WILKINSON & Co.
Charlotte, Feb. 18, 1859.—11-2m

FRESH
Landreth & Son's
GARDEN SEEDS
JUST RECEIVED, a large and well-selected supply of GARDEN SEEDS, direct from the celebrated firm of Landreth & Son, for sale at
THE VARIETY STORE
OF
S. J. RICKERT,
STATESVILLE, N. C.
Feb. 11, 1859.—10-tf

W. H. Wyatt,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DEALER IN
DRUGS,
MEDICINES,
Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Brushes, Window Glass, Varnish, &c., &c., &c.,
SALISBURY, N. C.
Jan. 1, 1859—5-1y

Land and Negroes
AT
PUBLIC SALE.
I will sell, at the late Residence of PLACEBO HOUSTON, Deceased,
On the 16th day of March,
THE VALUABLE FARM
Belonging to the said Deceased, consisting of 2,000 or 2,500 acres, including his Dwelling, and all necessary Out-buildings. The larger part is in woodland, well timbered, and well adapted to the growth of Tobacco. There are 150 or 200 acres of low grounds in cultivation.
The Lands will be sold in small tracts to suit purchasers.
Also, at the same time and place, all the property belonging to said Estate, consisting of
18 NEGROES,
Men, Women, and Children, most of them being young and likely, including 2 good Blacksmiths.
Also,
A good stock of Mules and Horses, Cattle, Hogs, and Sheep, several hundred bushels of Corn and Wheat, Hay, &c., 2 sets Blacksmith's Tools, several Wagons, Farming Tools, Household and Kitchen Furniture, &c.
Sale to continue from day to day until all is sold. Terms made known on the day of sale.
All persons indebted to the Estate will please come forward and make payments, and those having claims against the Estate will present them for payment.
JOHN H. DALTON,
February 9, 1859. Executor.
I will also Sell Privately,
LOT No. 3, in the TOWN of NEWTON, Catawba County,
AND
LOT No. 3, in the TOWN of MOCKSVILLE, Davie County.
Persons wishing to purchase will please address the Subscriber, at Houstonville, Iredell County, N. C.
10-5t JOHN H. DALTON.
Watchman copy until day of sale, and forward bill to subscriber.

5 Bbls. Machine Oil,
Very superior, **at only $1.25 ℔ gallon.**
W. H. WYATT,
Salisbury, N. C.

5 Bbls. Machine Oil,
Refined Lard Oil, **at only 75 cts. ℔ gal.**
W. H. WYATT,
Salisbury, N. C.

10 Bbls. Tanner's Oil
A Superior Article, at **$15. per bbl.**
W. H. WYATT,
Salisbury, N. C.

5 Bbls. Tanner's Oil,
Warranted Pure Straits, **$1. ℔ gal.**
W. H. WYATT,
Salisbury, N. C.

15 Bbls. Varnish,
Damar, Japan, Leather, Coach Body, Asphaltum, Copal, Furniture, and Picture,
Sold at Manufacturers' prices, by
W. H. WYATT,
Wholesale and Retail
DRUGGIST,
SALISBURY, N. C.

Seeds, Seeds, Seeds.
REDCLOVER, TIMOTHY, BLUE GRASS, ORCHARD, LAWN GRASS,
And
A general assortment of
Landreth's Garden Seeds,
Just received, by
W. H. WYATT,
DRUGGIST,
Salisbury, N. C.
Feb. 4, 1859—9-2m

NEW AND FASHIONABLE
Furniture
WARE ROOMS,
IN
Charlotte, N. C.
J. M. SANDERS & Co.
Are constantly receiving from New York, Boston, &c., a general assortment of fine and fashionable FURNITURE, which they will sell at extremely low prices for Cash, and every article warranted to give satisfaction. Those in want of **good Furniture, at very low prices,** will please give them a call.
Also, on hand,
FISK'S METALLIC BURIAL CASES.
J. M. SANDERS & Co.
Charlotte, N. C.
Feb. 11, 1859.—10-1y

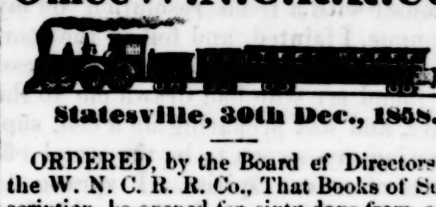
Building Lot for Sale
IN STATESVILLE.
The Lot lying between the Post Office and Jos. W. Stockton's corner, measuring 32 feet front and 109 back, is for sale. Those wishing to purchase will please apply to Mr. C. A. Carlton.
JOHN H. DALTON.
Feb. 11, 1859.—10-tf

NEW CROP
Molasses.
5 hhds. Prime New Crop MUSCOVADO MOLASSES, just received, and for sale by
Wm. S. CASON.
Feb. 4, 1859.—9-1m

Job Work.

PHYSICIANS
Will find a select Stock of
Pure Chemicals,
EXTRACTS,
PHARMACEUTICAL
Preparations,
SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS,
&c., &c.,
Great care is exercised in the preparation of SYRUPS, TINCTURES, FLUID EXTRACTS, and OINTMENTS, all being made strictly in accordance with the U. S. PHARMACOPÆIA, and conformably with recent improvements in PHARMACY,
AT
HENDERSON & ENNIS'S
Drug Store,
SALISBURY, N. C.
7-1y

Office W. N. C. R. R. Co.



Statesville, 30th Dec., 1858.
ORDERED, by the Board of Directors of the W. N. C. R. R. Co., That Books of Subscription be opened for sixty days from and after the 1st January, 1859, at the following places, and under the directions of the following persons, or any three of them, for the sum of $300,000, being the estimated sum necessary to be subscribed by solvent persons or counties, to construct and complete the 2nd Division of the W. N. C. R. R. from Morganton to Old Fort, in McDowell County:—
Salisbury, under the directiou of A. Henderson, J. I. Shaver, B. F. Fraley, D. A. Davis, Wm. Murphy.
Statesville, under the direction of J. F. Alexander, J. W. Stockton, L. Q. Sharpe, W. F. Watts, Hugh Reynolds.
Newton, under the direction of Jonas Bost, John Wilfong, George Sitzer, D. B. Gaither, M. L. McCorkle.
Morganton, under the direction of E. J. Erwan, Thos. G. Walton, W. F. McKesson, C. M. Avery, Alex'r Duckworth.
Marion, under the direction of Wm. Murphy, Jasper Neal, Alvery Bergin, A. M. Erwin, and J. L. Carson.
Lenoir, under the direction of James Harper, R. B. Bogle, C. C. Jones, Smith Powell, Ed. Jones, or any three of them.
Taylorsville, under the direction of Jos. M. Bogle, A. C. McIntosh, A. Carson, Robert Wilson, W. G. James, or any three of them.
Asheville, under the direction of N. W. Woodfin, J. W. Patton, W. W. McDowell, A. S. Merriman, John Bergin.
At the expiration of sixty days the Commissioners will please forward the Books to this Office.
R. F. SIMONTON,
5-2m. Sec'y & Treas'r.
News, Asheville, copy 2 months

To the Physicians, Farmers, and Mechanics of Western North Carolina.
E. NYE HUTCHISON & Co.
Irwin's Corner,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.,
Offer a very large and varied Stock of
DRUGS,
Medicines,
&c.
OILS, &c.
Pure Sperm, Whale, Sea Elephant, Lamp, Lard, and Machinery.
TANNERS' OIL, from 65 cts. to $1.15 per gallon, warranted pure.
LINSEED OIL, at Manufacturers price.
BURNING FLUID, TURPENTINE, and ALCOHOL, 95 cts. per gallon by the Bbl.—very low.
VARNISHES, Coach, Im. English Finishing, Furniture, Copal, (extra No. 1 and No. 2,) Leather, Picture, Damar, and Grecian.
JAPANS, Black and Brown.
PAINTS, &c.
PURE WHITE LEAD IN OIL, by the lb. or ton, from 8½ to 12½ cts. per lb.
SNOW-WHITE ZINK, CHROME GREEN, CHROME YELLOW, PARIS GREEN, BURNT and RAW UMBER, &c., &c.
A large assortment of
PAINT BRUSHES.
French and American
WINDOW GLASS,
From 8X10 to 30X44.
PUTTY,
Ready for use in Cans and Bladders.
French, English, and German
PERFUMERY.
TOILETTE COMBS AND BRUSHES.
GENUINE COLOGNE.
Churchill's Preparation of the Hypophosphites, for the CURE of CONSUMPTION.
Medical Cases and Surgical Instruments.
Sole Wholesale Agents of **Holloway's Pills** and **Ointment** in Western N. Carolina.
WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVES, by the dozen or gross.
FRESH CONGRESS WATERS, by the case.
SNUFF—different kinds—by the jar, bladder, or barrel.
CIGARS, by the 1,000.
GARDEN SEEDS,
Just received, from **Landreth & Son,** of Philadelphia, and from **Thorburn,** of New York.
GRASS SEEDS, last crop;
RED and WHITE CLOVER, ORCHARD, HERD'S, LUCERNE, & BLUE GRASS.
List of Prices, when desired, sent by mail. Orders respectfully solicited.
E. NYE HUTCHISON & CO.
Charlotte, N. Carolina.
Jan. 21, 1859.—7-1y

THE SUBSCRIBERS to the FEMALE COLLEGE will pay their subcriptions to JOS. W. STOCKTON.
We are in imminent need of funds.
Dec. 24, 1858. 4-tf

BLANKS

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

One Dollar a square for the first week, and twenty-five Cents for every week thereafter. ...teen lines or less will make a square.—...luctions made in favor of standing matter as follows:

	3 MOS.	6 MOS.	1 YEAR.
One square,	$3.50	$5.50	$8.00
Two squares,	7.00	10.00	14.00
Three squares,	10.00	15.00	20.00

When directions are not given how often to insert an Advertisement, it will be published until ordered out.

The Residence of Gen. Cass.

The Washington correspondence of a New York paper, thus describes the internal splendor of the mansion of the distinguished head of the State Department in that city:

"The illustrious Secretary lives in a brown stone house, not far from the White House, which is about sixty feet front and about seventy feet in depth. Gen. Cass is reported to be

...dose immediately ... relieves **Cholic,** while
One dose often repeated is ... a sure cure for **Cholera Morbus,** and a preventive of **Cholera.**
Only one bottle is needed to throw out of the system the effects of medicine after a long sickness.
One bottle taken for **Jaundice** removes all sallowness or unnatural color from the skin.
One dose taken a short time before eating gives vigor to the appetite, and makes food digest well.
One dose often repeated cures **Chronic Diarrhea** in its worst forms, while **Summer** and **Bowel** complaints yield almost to the first dose.
One or two doses cures attacks caused by **Worms** in Children: there is no surer, safer, or speedier remedy in the world, as it *never fails.*
A few bottles cures **Dropsy,** by exciting the absorbents.
We take pleasure in recommending this medicine as a preventive for **Fever and Ague, Chill Fever,** and all **Fevers** of a **Bilious Type.** It operates with certainty, and thousands are willing to testify to its wonderful virtues.
SANFORD'S L...
All who use it are giving their unanimous testimony in its favor.
Mix Water in the mouth with the Invigorator, and swallow both together.
THE LIVER INVIGORATOR
IS A SCIENTIFIC MEDICAL DISCOVERY, and is daily working cures, almost too great to believe. It cures as if by magic, *even the first dose giving benefit,* and seldom more than one bottle is required to cure any kind of **Liver** Complaint, from the worst *Jaundice* or *Dyspepsia* to a common *Headache,* all of which are the result of a **Diseased Liver.**
PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.
Dr. SANFORD, Proprietor, 345 Broadway, New York.
Retailed by all Druggists. *Sold also by*
S. J. RICKERT.
Statesville Feb. 16-11

HENDERSON & ENNIS,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
DRUGS,
Medicines,
AND
Chemicals,
Paints, Colors, Varnishes, Brushes, Window Glass, Putty, Dye Stuffs, &c.,
Linseed, Lamp, and Machinery Oil, Kerosene Oil and Burning Fluid, Lamps of every description, Perfumery and Toilet Articles,
GARDEN SEEDS,
CLOVER AND GRASS SEEDS,
PURE WINES AND LIQUORS, for Medicinal Purposes,
FINE SEGARS, TOBACCO, &c., &c.,
SALISBURY, N. C.
7-1y

North Carolina Mechanics'
SNOW CAMP
Machine Shop
AND
Foundry,
ALAMANCE COUNTY, N. C.
THE Proprietors of this establishment would inform their friends and the public generally, that they are still manufacturing
FROM TWO TO SIX HORSE POWER
Wheat Threshing Machines,
With Wrought or Cast Iron Cylinders, of all sizes, either portable or stationery.
The latest improved Wrought Cylinders, the teeth being inserted through the bar, square with the tap on the inside, which obviates all difficulty in reversing the teeth, when one side gets worn. These machines will suit the wants of every farmer.
Sugar Cane Crushers.
We are also manufacturing, upon the best model, a superior article of *Sugar Cane Crushers,* which have sufficient capacity, with one good horse, to extract 50 gallons of juice per hour, and it only occupies a space of about 3 feet, so that the mill is very portable. We do not hesitate to say, that our Cane Crushers are the best that have ever been introduced into the State, and every farmer growing cane should posess one.
We still manufacture
Factory Gear, Circular Saws, Grist and Saw Mill Irons of every description, Cutting Machines of differen tkinds and sizes, Corn Shellers, Smut Machines; all kinds of Casting and Machine work made to order, at short notice.
A good supply of material on hand, and the work done by experienced workmen, and under the supervision of the proprietors, who are practical mechanics. Having hadm any years experience, they do not hesitate to say, that no effort will be spared on their part to give general satisfaction.
Send in your orders for those celebrated Machines, that you may be furnished in good time for this season.
Any thing in our line will be delivered on the N. C. Railroad at Graham's, marked as directed.
Terms reasonable, to suit the times.
All orders for work, or letters on business, addressed to S. Dixon, Davidson & Co., Snow Camp, Alamance County, N. C., will receive prompt attention.
SOLOMON DIXON,
CALEB DIXON,
BERRY DAVIDSON,
P. S. BENBOW,
Proprietors.
E. B. DRAKE & SON,
Agents, Statesville, N. C.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY FAIR,
Held the 3d, 4th, and 5th November, 1858.

Report of Committee on Steam, Horse, and Hand Power Machinery:

One Sugar Cane Crusher is exhibited by Perry Davidson, and manufactured by S. Dixon, Davidson, & Co. This is a first-rate article, well gotten up, and well made. In the opinion of the Committee it is better adapted to ordinary farm use than any thing they have seen.

One Double Iron Spout Corn Sheller, by the same parties; very good at the price, and very well made.

One Cutting Machine, for cutting oats straw, fodder, shucks, or corn-stalks; a first-rate machine, requiring less hand power than any thing of the kind to do the same work.

Dec. 10, 1858. 2-6mo

Wanted,
At the Iredell Express Office, **5,000** good and responsible **Subscriptions,** for which the very best Paper will be exchanged

Amusment and Instruction.

"The Power of Woman."

I well remember the first time that I ventured home in a state of intoxication. I knew my situation, and dreaded that my wife should discover it.—I affected to be witty, affectionate, and social, but it was a total failure. I felt the fatal poison momentarily increasing, I saw the inquiring eye of my wife fixed upon me with a look of unutterable grief. It was only with her aid that I was enabled to reach my pillow.

All restraint was soon swept away, and I came home night after night in a state most revolting to the feelings of a delicate, affectionate wife. In vain my able companion wept and expostulated. I was too much entangled and corrupted to break away either from my vices, or associates. They neither feared God nor regarded man. I was led captive by their devices.

I became, I will not say an infidel, for I was too ignorant of the theory of scepticism to be one. I became a mocker. "Fools make a mock at sin" and such a fool was I. I knew just enough of the Bible to make it my jest-book. I saw that this part of my conduct was extremely painful to my pious wife, and endeavored to restrain myself from trifling with the Bible in her presence; but I loved to raise loud laughter among my boisterous companions and the indulgence served to strengthen the pernicious habit, that I was often detected in the use of this offensive language.

It was not till I became a father that her touching appeals on this subject reached my conscience.

"Must this child," she would say with tears, "be trained up among these baleful influences? Must he be instructed by parental example to despise and ridicule the Scriptures with his lisping tongue, before he is able to read their contents, or realize their heavenly origin?"

Our son had now become an interesting little prattler, imitating whatever he heard or saw. I perceived with a diabolical pleasure that the first effort of his infant tongue, the recollection of which now sends a thrill of grief and horor through my bosom. In vain did his sorrowing mother endeavor to counteract the influence of my most wicked example. I continued to swear, and he to imitate my most wicked profanity, unconscious of its turpitude.

On a certain day I returned from one of my gambling excursions, and found my wife and child absent. On inquiry, I ascertained that she had gone to her accustomed place of retirement in a grove some distance from the house. I knew that she had gone there for devotion. I had been accustomed to see her retire tither at the evening twilight, and though I thought her piety unnecessary, I had no objection to it as a source of enjoyment to her, but that she should take her child with her, excited my surprise. I felt a curiosity to follow her. I did so, and took position unseen by her, but where I had a full view of her attitude and features. She was kneeling before a rock, on which lay her Bible before her. One hand was placed upon its open pages; the other held the hand of her fair boy, who was kneeling beside, his eyes intently fixed on her face. She was pale and careworn. Her eyes were closed, but the tears were chasing each other down her cheeks as she poured forth her burdened soul in pray—first for her husband, that he might be reclaimed and saved; but especially did she plead with God that her son, whom she unhesitatingly dedicated to him, might be saved from those sins which were taught him by his father's example. "Save him," she cried in agony, "O save him from taking thy great and holy name in vain; and give his anxious mother wisdom, fortitude and grace, effectually to correct and break up the habit of profaneness."

I crept silently from my hiding-place, and returned home with a conscience harrowed up by the keenest self reproaches. I knew that her feelings were not fitful ebulitions of passion or excitement. I had long been convinced that her conduct was regulated by firm and virtuous principles, and that the Bible, which I so slightly esteemed, was the rule of her life. On her return to the house she was solemn, but the law of kindness still ruled her tongue. She did not reproach me; but from that day she firmly and faithfully corrected our little son for the use of profane language even in my presence, and when perhaps he had just caught it from my lips.

She succeeded in conquering the habit in her child; and when she had cured him, I resolved to abandon forever the use of language which had cost her so much pain. I did abandon it from that time. I was now effectually reclaimed from this vice.—But my habits of intemperance were daily becoming like brass bands. My morning and noon and evening dram, my lost of appetite and trembling nerves, proved the strong grasp it had upon my constitution.

My wife was in the habit of setting up at night till my return, however late it might be. She had, no doubt in this way saved me from perishing, as I was often too much intoxicated to find my way to the door without her assistance.

One cold night I had been out to a late hour, but returned free from intoxication. On coming silently to the house, I saw my wretched wife through the window, sitting over a handful of embers, with her babe and her Bible in her lap, and big tears gushing down her eyes. In attempting to enter the house, with a fresh resolution on my tongue, I fainted, and fell on the floor.

Upon the return of consciousness, I found my wife had drawn me to the fire, and was preparing me a bed, supposing my swoon to be the usual effects of ardent spirits. I sprang to her side, fell on my knees, and before her and heaven vowed never to taste another drop of anything intoxicating. Years have since passed over me, and the vow is still unbroken.

—*American Messenger.*

Arab Morals and Manners.

Another curious case of Arab manners was recently presented to the Military Tribunal of Algiers. An old Kabyle, named El Hadj Mahammed, and his son, a young man, Mahammed El Arbi, of the tribe of Beni Bou Youssef, residing in the village of Tifferdond, circle of Fort Napoleon, had occasion to absent themselves from home on the 8th of August last, and were to return at day-break on the next morning. The young man arrived first, and, partly opening the door of the hut, he was horrified to see his sister Tessadit, wife of a man of another tribe, lying on the *arischa*—a sort of estrade on which beds are placed—and reposing near her one Sghir, who, though a marabout, was a noted libertine; while the aged mother of the young man and his sister, Fathma, sat looking at the guilty couple. As the fact of a strange man being with his sister was an outrage on the family honor the impulse with him was to kill both her and her paramour; but he waited till his father arrived. The old man coming up soon thereafter, was likewise excessively indignant; but before taking the vengeance which Kabyle customs justified, and even called for, he summoned the principal inhabitants of the village and showed them the guilty pair. The noise these people made at last attracted the alarmed attention of the latter; and at the same moment the old man and his son rushed into the hut, followed by their neighbors. The old man seized his wife by the throat and attempted to strangle her; the younger rushed towards his sister, but the neighbors interposed to protect the women. In the midst of the confusion the seducer rushed from the house and took to flight. The old man and his son pursued him, armed with their *flissas*, long knives. The son overtook him first and stabbed him several times. One Sliman went to the marabout's assistance, but was driven away by the young man. The two men then closed in a deadly struggle and rolled down a ravine. Old Mohammed now joined them, and he and his son, with their knives, killed the marabout, in spite of an attempt of the latter's brother to save him. The father and son then returned home, where mother and daughter were waiting tremblingly; and the former without hesitation killed his wife, the latter his sister. Almost all the inhabitants of the village witnessed this act, but made no attempt to prevent it. For these three homicides Mohammed and El Arbi were tried by the tribunal, but, as it was shown that they had acted in accordance with the usage of their country, and that they were firmly convinced that what they had done was right, they were acquitted.

American Cairo.

The city of Cairo is situated behind a mud bank, called through courtesy, a levee, at the junction of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. It stands on a sand bank, the right and title to which is vested in the State of Illinois, and is destined at no distant day, to become a place of that vast importance which always characterizes a—very small potatoe. On paper, and it does not take an unusually large piece of paper to hold it, Cairo is a magnificent city, which it is impossible to see on account of the immense number of fine houses. On its native sand bank—where it must be confessed you get the most reliable view of it, it inspires you with a belief that there has been a three day's cock-fight in the neighborhood, and that the sportsmen suddenly absquatulated and left the coops standing. In the eyes of the people who live there, if anybody ever *did* live there long enough to swear to the fact, the city possesses in the highest degree,

"The glory which was Greece,
And the grandeur which was Rome."

In the eyes of the other people it doesn't.

Seriously, Cairo is a Dutch-Irish village of one and a half musket power during the winter season, and of no power at all during the summer, unless it be the power of self-exaltation, which it possesses, it must be confessed, in a remarkable degree. It is decidedly a fast place, for as fast as one set of inhabitants are killed off by the small-pox (which attains too large a growth there to be called small) and yellow fever, or are shaken to death by high-pressure ague-fits (a thing that doesn't usually happen more than three times a year,) another population rushes in from the first fleet of flat boats and lumber rafts that pass down the river, to fill up that vacuum in the town which the nature of that description of people abhor. This state of things, together with the dilapidated condition of some of the craft engaged in the Cairo-trade, gave rise to a popular Ethiopian melody at whose pathetic touches a thousand lovely eyes have been dimmed with tender tears:

"Oh the oldest boat I ever saw;
It was a stern-wheel boat:
The Clerk he had no shoes,
The Captain had no coat.
I hear my true-love weep,
I hear my true-love sigh—
Way down to Ca-i-ro
This nigger's gwine to die.

The inhabitants of the city consist of about fifty Dutch-Irishmen, who spend their time in drinking adulterated whisky out of filthy tumblers, (thereby making dirty tumblers of themselves,) in breaking the Sabbath and each others heads, and saying hard things about Mound City, the twin-sister and rival of Cairo, on the Ohio, six-miles above.

During the small rise in the Mississippi last summer the water broke over the city, and covered it to the average depth of six-feet. It is a wonder to some that the city was not washed away, but it will cease to be a wonder if they will remember that there are some things too dirty to be washed, even by the Mississippi.

"The river Rhone doth wash Cologne,
But what, oh what, shall wash the Rhone."

During the Dog-days the Equator runs immediately through Cairo, and in winter the north pole stands directly in the centre of the town. The Ohio river steamers all lie up there during the summer season. This is one of the stipulations in the insurance policies. Cairo being the safest place in the western, or any other waters for a steamboat to stand the chances of a conflagration; for when it is hot there, it is so *confoundedly* hot that such fire as we are used to in this country goes out in disgust.

The southern terminus of the Central Illinois railroad has the misfortune to call Cairo its place of residence—step in the city during the reign of the "hateful Sirius," and stand in the midst of the inhabitants until the steam whistle reverberates along the fiery sand bars of the river, and you can easily imagine yourself in the basement story of Pandemonium, and that the head waiter of the establishment is calling each *ame damnee* to judgement.

Cairo has one redeeming feature. Had Sodom and Gomorrah been so fortunate, the shower of fire and brimstone had never fallen and the Dead Sea had never existed. Let Cairo take warning from her olden antitypes, and guard with vestal vigilance the life and citizenship of her one righteous man—Len Faxon, the editor of the "Times and Delta," who is a gentleman, a scholar, and a U. S. Mail Agent. That he is a U. S. mail agent is sufficient evidence that he is a Buchanan Democrat; and the color of his politics is the best proof that he is a judge of *brandy*. That he, as a gentleman an scholar, succeeded in obtaining appointment under the present Administration, can only be accounted for upon the supposition that he suffered the President to suspect him of neither learning or honesty.—*Nashville Patriot.*

Southern Manufactures.

The South is making steady advance in manufacturing enterprize. No sudden rush is witnessed into new business engagement, but quietly, in city after city, over the extent of the Southern States, a movement is made to set the spindle and the loom in motion, thus varying our employment and adding to the sources of our prosperity.

In the present condition of the country, any advance in domesticating manufactures in the slave States, is a favorable indication. It shows a disposition to acquire industrial independence, and bring new agencies for harmonizing conflicting interests into action. Mississippi has made several successful efforts to establish manufactures. The most profitable factory in the Union is in one of the eastern counties of that State. It may be due to this fact, that a disposition is gaining strength in that State to embark to a greater extent in this species of industry.

Many cotton planters have introduced upon their plantations the new machine for spinning the raw staple at the gin. This, perhaps, adds to the favor with which investment in factories begins to be viewed.

At a meeting of the Warren Agricultural Society, held in Vicksburg on the 9d instant, it was resolved to establish a cotton factory in that county, under the protection of the association. The design is to manufacture coarse cotton fabrics, and the members of the association pledge themselves to each other to give the enterprize their undivided support. The enterprize is to be commenced on a scale and under management which will secure success. Negroes are to be turned to service in the various departments, and the whole enterprize is to depend, at the commencement, upon a home market.

This is a movement in the right direction. The South can manufacture cheaper than any other part of the world. With the raw material growing in sight of the factory, with slave labor that, under all circumstances and all times, is absolutely reliable; with provisions of every description and of the best quality, and cheaper than in anyother quarter, and supplied without the cost of transportation, the manufactured fabrics can be produced so as to compete with any in the world. The North, and Europe herself, will ultimately find that the South has advantages for manufacturing purposes that even pauper white labor will not counter balance. Success to the movement to manufacture in the South! It is destined to form one of the most powerful elements in our advancement in wealth and power.—*N. Orleans Picayune.*

A Husband, Wife and Six Children Burnt to Ashes, with their Dwelling.

It is our painful duty to record one of the most horrible and distressing fires and loss of life, last night, that has ever happened in our country or cities, accompanied by an awful circumstance. Last evening, about 11 o'clock, a two story frame, situated just out of the line of Alleghany city, in Reserve township, and occupied by a man named Rogers, by trade a carpenter, caught fire, and before they be rescued, he and his wife and six out of seven children, were burnt to ashes.

This Rogers and his wife had, it seems from the evidence of the neighbors, for some time given themselves over to hard drinking, and though he owned the property on which he lived, yet so worthless had he become that the family had been supported by the neighbors in charity. He and his wife frequently had quarrels, and so common had their quarrels and noise become to their neighbors that but little attention was paid to them.

Screams were heard by the neighbors in the house before the fire was discovered by them, but supposing that they were, as usual, occasioned by a drunken fight, and as they were known to have been drunk all day, nothing was thought of it till the flames were seen. But it was too late; the drunken husband and wife, father and mother, were consumed in the first story, while the cries of poor innocent children, innocent victims of the infernal vice of their parents, went up in hopeless agony from the second story, where the merciless flames had encircled them with their fiery and fatal wreathes before human aid had reached them. The only one saved was a boy who got on the porch.

Alas! the evil of intemperance!

Bread without Yeast or Milk.

Messrs. Editors:—I send you the following directions for making excellent, light, sweet bread, without yeast salt, milk, saleratus, or soda—with nothing, in fact, save water and flour:

Take boiling water; let it stand until the temperature is reduced below the scalding point; then stir in flour as thick as you can well beat it with a spoon. Set it in warm water kept at proper temperature, to promote fermentation, which will usually be completed in from three to four hours.—If it should become thin after standing a while, stir in a tea-spoonful or two of flour, beating it occasionally until it commences to rise. When light, put it with the flour, mixing up with water and kneading thoroughly; then make into loaves, and put in tins to rise, keeping warm, and bake as usual. After several years' experience in making bread according to the above directions, I prefer this method to any other with which I am acquainted,

ELSIE M. EMERY.

How to Save Shoe Soles.

It consists in melting together tallow and common rosin, in the portion of two parts of the former to one part of the latter, and applying the preparation hot to the soles of the boots or shoes, as much of it as the leather will absorb. One substantial farmer declares that this little receipt has been worth more than the price of five year's subscription to the newspaper publishing it.

Beecher on Burns.

A lady, when told that Mr. Beecher was about to deliver a lecture on *Burns*, suggested the equal necessity of a lecture upon *scalds*. Mr. Beecher is so constantly in hot water that he ought to be pre-eminently qualified to handle such a theme.

Something New.

Our young men will please bear in mind that when they desire a young lady to take a walk with them that it is impolite to say "Miss, will you take a promenade this evening." You must address her thus—"My sweet and most adorable, I would be exquisitely happy to have the exquisite pleasure to accompany you on a *balloon excursion* this evening. Pon hono' I would." to which the following answer will undoubtedly be returned—"Sir I feel honored—your request is granted—Please meet me at the garden bars! to assist me in making an ascension over the fence, we don't use the gate any mo'—its length balloonwise, is not sufficient to admit the crinoline without damage—Pon honor it is so."

☞ The aggregate number of passengers arrived in the United States from foreign countries, by sea, from the 30th of September, 1843, to the 1st of December, 1858, is 4,052,000, of which nearly two and a half millions are males.

CALENDAR FOR 1859.

MONTHS.	SUNDAY.	MONDAY.	TUESDAY.	WEDNESD.	THURSDAY.	FRIDAY.	SATURDAY.
January,							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31					
February,			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28					
March,			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31		
April,						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
May,	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				
June,				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30		
July,						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31						
August,		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31			
September,					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	
October,							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31					
November,			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30			
December,					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF MAILS.

EASTERN MAIL—
Arrives daily at 6h. 45m. P. M.
Departs daily at 6h. 15m. A. M.

WESTERN MAIL—
Arrives Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at 6 P. M.
Departs same days at 6 A. M.

SOUTHERN MAIL—
Arrives Wednesdays and Saturdays, at 4 P. M.
Departs Tuesdays and Fridays, at 6 A. M.

HAMPTONVILLE MAIL, via Bethany Church—
Arrives Tuesdays, at 5 P. M.
Departs Wednesdays, at 7 A. M.

HAMPTONVILLE MAIL, via Liberty Hill
Arrives Fridays, at 7 P. M.
Departs Saturdays, at 7 A. M.

WILKSBOROUGH MAIL—
Arrives Fridays, at 6 P. M.
Departs Saturdays, at 6 A. M.

MOUNT ULLA MAIL—
Arrives Saturdays, at 5 P. M.
Departs same day, at 7 A. M.

TAYLORSVILLE MAIL—
Arrives Mondays and Wednesdays, at 6 P. M.
Departs Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 7 A. M.

LEXINGTON MAIL, via Mocksville—
Arrives Tuesdays, at 12 M.
Departs Thursdays, at 1 P. M.

R. F. SIMONTON, P. M.

Advertisements.

☞ Valuable Land FOR SALE

On South Yadkin, seven miles North of the town of Statesville, Iredell county, N. C. I also offer, my tract of **200 acres** more or less, formerly known as the lands of James Raley, together with the elegant buildings such as Dwelling Houses, Kitchen, Negroe houses, Barns, Shops, &c. I would say to those who wish to purchase Land, that they would do well to call and view my possessions, before purchasing elsewhere.

HAMILTON CROUCH.
Nov. 26 52tf Liberty Hill, N. C.

Printing Press AND Materials FOR SALE CHEAP.

Having supplied our office with a new Press and Types, we offer for sale, the Press and Types on which the "Asheboro' Bulletin" was printed, having no further use for them. They would be sold low, and would be very suitable for issuing a medium sheet.

E. B. DRAKE & SON.
Dec. 17, 1858. 3-tf

Harness Making, AT O L I N.

WEAVER BRO'S,

Keep constantly on hand, or their manufactory, in O L I N, a large assortment of

Harness, Bridles, Collars, and everything else,

usually kept in a Harness establishment.

We earnestly invite all persons wishing to purchase good bargains to give us a call before buying else where. By close application and promptitude in business, we hope to share a liberal patronage from a generous public. Orders attended to promptly with neatness and dispatch. We have deposites of Harness, at Statesville, with J. W Woodward; Liberty Hill, with A. Feimster; County Line, with Eccles & co.; Jonesville, with [illegible] T. Maxwell.

October 1st 40-1y

Valuable Plantation FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for Sale the Plantation and improvements where he now resides. It is located just below the mouth of Liles' Creek, in Catawba county, near Lewis' Ferry on the Catawba river, adjoining Henderson Sherl, and containing 515 ACRES, 150 of which are in cultivation and about 50 acres of that is good Creek and Branch Bottom. The improvements are a comfortable Log Dwelling, a first rate Barn, Stables and stalls for 20 head of horses, Cow sheds, and good Fences. There is upon the place a good GRIST MILL running a pair of Burr and a pair of common Stones. The W. N. C. Railroad passes through the Farm and the Depot is located upon it. It is the most valuable farm in this section of the State.

There are also on the place large orchards of peach and apple trees of the best quality, and good springs of water abound.

Will be sold for Cash or exchanged for Negroes.

A. W. WILSON.
Oct 15 46tf
Hillsboro' Recorder, Fayetteville Observer & Wadesboro' Argus Will please copy till forbid.

Second Edition, REVISED AND ENLARGED.

S. J. RICKERT,
Statesville, N. C.,

Is now opening and offering the largest and finest Stock of

Confectionery and Fancy Goods

Ever offered in Statesville: also, a good assortment of JEWELRY, which he sells very low for Cash.

Oysters.

Having accepted the Agency of one of the largest Fish and Oyster Houses in Portsmouth, he is prepared to furnish Families with good fresh Oysters, three times a week, in any quantity, from a quart to ten gallons.

S. J. RICKERT.
Dec. 3, 1858. 1tf

RAIL ROAD NOTICE! TO Country Merchants.

New, Cheap, and Expeditious Route for

Freight for the Interior of N. C.

MERCHANTS and others about purchasing their Fall and Winter Supplies, are requested to notice, that by the completion of the North Eastern Rail Road from Charleston, S. C., to Cheraw, the advantages of a CHEAP and EXPEDITIOUS Route from the Seaboard has been opened to them.

All freight consigned to the care of the Agent of the North Eastern Rail Road will be forwarded FREE OF COMMISSION.

No charge will be made for Storage at Cheraw. All goods will be taken care of in the Company's Warehouse until sent for.

A schedule of charges for transportation of freight will be found at the Post Office.

S. S. SOLOMONS,
37tf Eng'r and Sup't.

Mountain Scenery.

The Scenery of Western North Carolina and Western South Carolina.

BY HENRY E. COLTON.

A WORK upon the Scenery of the Blue Ridge and its fellow ranges of Mountains will be published early in January.—The following will be its contents:—

Chap. I.—Introduction.
Chap. II.—Asheville.
Chap. III.—Routes to reach Asheville—the Swananoa Gap Road.
Chap. IV.—The Hickory Nut Gap Road.
Chap. V.—The Routes from South Carolina—Salem Gap and Jones Gap, Flat Rock, Hendersonville, Cæsar's Head, Whiteside Mountain, and Cashier's Valley.
Chap. VI.—A Route via Wilkesborough and Lenoir; the Valley of the Yadkin; Wilksborough; Happy Valley: Lenoir; Hi'bri'ten, &c.
Chap. VII.—Morganton and its surroundings; the Piedmont Springs; Hawks Bill and Table Rock.
Chap. VIII.—Linville Falls; the Gingercake Rock; North Cove and the Cave.
Chap. IX.—The Vicinity of Asheville; the White Sulphur; the Million Springs: Pleasant Drives.
Chap. X.—The Black Mountain; the Mountain House; Journal of a Party.
Chap. XI.—The Mountain; the Bald Mount.
Chap. XII.—The French Broad River and the Warm Springs.
Chap. XIII.—Pleasant Country Stopping Places; Carson's, on the Catawba; Harris's, at Chimney Rock; Sherill's, at Hickory Nut Gap; Penland's, at Flat Rock, on Toe River, in Yancey; Alexander and A. Baird's, on the French Broad; Alexander's, on the Swananoa.
Chap. XIV.—The Western Counties; Haywood, Jackson, Macon, and Cherokee; Pigeon River; Franklin; a Winter Trip: Valley River; the Nantihala; Cherokee Indians.
Chap. XV.—Productions of the West, Agricultural and Mineral; Wild Flowers; Tree Growth; Wild Animals and Reptiles.
Appendix.—The Pilot Mountain; Salem: Piedmont Springs, in Stokes: Shocco Springs: Kittrell's Springs; Letters of Dr. Christy on Mountains of North Carolina.

The work will contain four views of Mountain Scenery and a Map of that section of country, showing all Roads, Stage Lines, Stopping Places, Noted Places, &c.

It will be got up in the best style of the art, and sold at 60 cents a copy; when sent by mail 66 cents.

Persons wishing copies will address W. L. POMEROY, Raleigh, N. C.

A liberal discount to those taking a number of copies for sale or distribution.

☞ A number of Advertisements of Hotels, Livery Stables, and Springs, will be inserted on fly-leaves, if forwarded immediately.

Jan. 14, 1859.—6-tf

HOFFLIN'S Clothing Emporium,

MANSION HOUSE CORNER,
SALISBURY, N. C.,

Where the best assortment of **Ready Made Clothing** is at all times to be obtained, at low prices.

My Stock consists of

Coats, Pants, Vests, Overcoats, Drawers, Under Clothing of every description, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, &c.

M. HOFFLIN,
Mansion House Corner, Salisbury, N. C.
Jan'y 7, 1859.—5-6m

PAY YOUR PREACHER.

All who have not paid will please call and pay the money that was due on the 1st day of July last.

J. W. STOCKTON.
Dec. 10, 1858. 24f

House & Lot for Sale

The subscriber offers for sale a **House and Lot**, in Statesville, near the Female College. The lot contains two acres of ground, the improvements have all been put up within the last three years, and in the yard there is a well of excellent *water*. Any person desirous of locating in this healty and thriving Town, can be accommodated with a dwelling on cheap and reasonable terms.

Possession can be given at any time.

J. A. DAVIS.
Oct. 1st 44tf

WILSON & NEWHARD, WATCH-MAKERS & JEWELERS,

STATESVILLE, N. C.

KEEP constantly on hand a large assortment of **Watches** and **Jewelry** of all kinds.

Clocks, Watches and Jewelry of every sort, repaired in the best manner and on the most reasonable terms.

August 28th, 1858.

New MARBLE YARD.

H. N. MALCOLM,
Practical Marble Cutter,
Salisbury, N. C.,

Respectfully informs the public that he has opened a

MARBLE YARD,

Opposite the Mansion Hotel,

Where he is prepared to fill all orders with dispatch, for MONUMENTS, HEADSTONES, TABLE TOPS, and all kind of work in the Marble Line, of either IMPORTED ITALIAN or

AMREICAN MARBLE.

Having made arrangements by which he can procure the Imported Italian Marble at reduced prices, he can fill all orders for Monuments, &c, at reasonable rates.

He would be happy to have all who are desirous of dealing in his line to call and see specimens of Marble, hear prices, and judge for themselves.

Having had an experience of 25 years in the business, he will give his personal attention to putting up Monuments, &c.

November 5, 1858 49tf

MARBLE.

THE subscribers are prepared to furnish to order anything in the line of

MONUMENTS,

HEAD STONES, TOMB TABLES or Furniture Marble, and warrant satisfaction. Call or send your orders.

Terms—Cash on delivery.

GRAY, BRYAN & Co,
Salisbury, N. C.

STATESVILLE Male Academy,

J. B. ANDREWS, Principal.

The Second Session of this Institution will commence on WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 5, 1859.

The Academic Year will be divided into two Sessions, of 21 Weeks each. Pupils charged from date of entrance.

RATES OF TUITION.

Ordinary English branches, per Ses.,	$ 8.00
Higher " " "	12.00
Classical Department, . . "	15.00

Tactics and Drill carefully attended to without extra charge.

Dec. 24, 1858. 4-tf

THE Chickering & Son's 34 Prize MEDAL PIANOS.

THE Subscriber, Agent for the sale of the above named justly celebrated Pianos, informs the public respectfully, that he guarantees every instrument. Persons wishing to purchase the PIANO, by addressing him, will be sent a pamphlet, with 11 different styles, and prices marked.

Pianos Tuned and Repaired.

Address,
T. A. E. BOHNSTEDT,
Nov. 3, 1859. Wilmington, N. C.

P. S. To Mr. B. was the only and first premium for his Pianos at the N C. State Fair awarded. 50-1y

New Fall and Winter GOODS!

T. H. McRORIE,

Respectfully informs the Citizens of Iredell and the public generally, that he has received and now offers for sale, on the most reasonable terms, a very large and well assorted stock of

GOODS—

Embracing almost every article kept in an extensive

Retail Store.

Bees wax, Tallow, Dried Fruit, Tow Linen, Linsey Cloth, Rags Country Produce, &c., taken in exchange for Goods.

Thankful for the liberal patronage received, particularly from CASH Customers,—It will be my effort to hold out inducements to such customers, and thereby enlarge my Cash sales. Oct 15, 1858. 46tf

Notice.

We have Land, Wagons, Horses, Mules, Buggies, Carriages, Shingles, &c., &c., WHICH WE WISH TO SELL.

Also,

We have a great many unsettled Accounts and Notes,

Which we wish to be closed by CASH, or otherwise, SOON, or they will be found in the hands of an officer for collection.

FEIMSTER & FEIMSTER.
Dec. 17, 1858. 3-6mos